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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXVIII, No. 41

Section 1

August 27, 1940.

WALLACE CUTS REQUIREMENTS FOR SUGAR

Secretary Wallace yesterday announced a reduction of 136,383 tons in the estimated marketing requirements for sugar during the remainder of 1940, says a report in the Washington Times-Herald, August 27. The reduction was from 6,607,745 tons, announced February 23, to 6,471,362 tons. The reduction was made in an effort to improve sugar prices which have receded virtually to the low reached in 1932, the report said.

HUTSON GIVEN DEFENSE POST

J. B. Hutson, assistant administrator of the AAA, has been designated deputy commissioner of the Agriculture Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, says an item in the Washington Star, August 26. He will assume his new duties immediately. Mr. Hutson has been with the Department since 1924.

POSSIBILITY OF CORN LOAN

Possibility that a corn loan during the 1940-41 marketing season of about 61 cents a bushel may be mandatory under provisions of the farm law was admitted yesterday by Agriculture Department officials, says New York Journal of Commerce, August 27.

FARMERS WANT FREE ACTION SAYS THOMPSON

The American farmer still wants his freedom of action and the right to operate his farm under the profit-and-loss system which permits reward to the individual in proportion to his accomplishment and the risks incurred, A. C. Thompson, president of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, told delegates yesterday at the opening of a four-day convention in Philadelphia, says a report by the New York Herald Tribune, August 27. Mr. Thompson said it was high time for the growers to become better organized, since government aid could never be a permanent solution to individual growers' problems.

ADVANCE IN WHEAT

Fairly active inquiries from flour mills, a sharp drop in winter wheat marketings and moderate offerings of increased spring wheat receipts in the open market were responsible for the advance in wheat, says an AP report in the Washington Star, August 26. There was little change in the general wheat situation, the report said.

Stamp Plan
Extensions

Secretary Wallace yesterday announced extension of the Food Stamp Plan to a southern Washington area, which includes the counties of Kittitas, Yakima, Grant, Klickitat, Benton, Franklin, Walla Walla, and Columbia; and to an Arizona area, which includes the counties of Apache, Navajo, Graham, Greenlee, Coconino, Mohave, Yavapai, Yuma, Pima, Cochise, and Santa Cruz. Already operating in Gila, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, the Stamp Plan now extends to all counties in Arizona.

Relations of
Farm and
Factory Labor

Milo Perkins, Director of Marketing of the Department, speaking at the annual picnic of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, Minneapolis, August 25, said in part: "It's worth while to figure what would have happened to farm income in 1936 if every family making less than \$100 a month had made \$100 a month. We won't try to estimate the indirect benefits, but we do know in terms of simple arithmetic how much additional food the farmer would have sold. It would have added 2 billion dollars a year to the national food bill. Farmers would have spent their part of that money to buy city goods, and a great many of the unemployed would have gone to work.

"The real reason that farmers and factory workers have not gotten closer together in the past is because both of them have had to get along on too little. They'll never get as close as they should be as long as 80 million people have to live in families whose average cash income is only \$69 a month. The reasons are obvious. The city family might want to see farm prosperity, but there's so little in the family budget for food that it must be bought as cheaply as possible. Even though the food dollar goes 20 percent further than it did in 1929, there's still not enough for food for growing youngsters, and that's that.

"The farm family might want to see city prosperity, but crops are selling for considerably less than they did in 1929, and there's so little in the family budget for city goods that they must be bought as cheaply as possible, even if it means low wages in our factories. Farmers bitterly resent the injustice of their getting only 11 percent of the national income when they make up 25 percent of the population -- and there we are."

Argentine
Exports of
Hides

Exports of cattle hides and kips from the Argentine during the month of June totaled 695,000, bringing the total of the first six months of the year to 3,802,000, according to statistics issued yesterday by the Commodity Exchange, says the New York Journal of Commerce, August 27. Due to the war, there were no shipments to many of the leading nations of Europe, particularly those within the combat zone.

Fate of the Commenting on the Nazi occupation several weeks
Guernsey ago of the Island of Guernsey, situated in the English
 Channel, Fred Siess, president of the Indiana Guern-
sey Breeders' Association, in The Farmers' Guide, August 24, says:
"A great many Guernseys were taken to England and much of the rest
were taken to Germany. Quite probably it destroys permanently the
isle as a base for Guernsey breeding and probably will send the center
of Guernsey breeding to the United States and we should do an inter-
national business in cattle."

Suggest A papaya growers' cooperative association could
Papaya Co-op do much to stimulate the industry, in the opinion of
 an increasing number of farmers and shippers, says
Hawaii Farm and Home, August 15. Such an association could be influ-
ential in working for passage at the next legislature of a standard-
ization act prohibiting low standard produce from being sent to the
mainland. It would also be able to consider advertising for the
industry as a whole and development of a greater mainland demand for
"the melon that grows on a tree." Hawaii is dependent on the main-
land for the sale of surplus fresh papayas and canned juice, and the
mainland market must be enlarged before present surpluses can be sold
and plantings increased.

Seed Analysts What is believed to be the first Seed Analysts
Short Course Short Course was held at the A. & M. College of
 Texas in late July, says Seed World, August 23. The
course was the result of cooperation and coordination of effort be-
tween the seedsmen of Texas, the research workers of the agricultural
departments of both Texas and the United States Government, and the
seed laboratory division of the State Department of Agriculture.
Seedsmen taking part in the course received training in the identifi-
cation of crop and weed seeds, and an interesting and instructive
resume of recent research work and progress in grasses, legumes, hy-
brid corn and wheat and oats.

Sources of Because of the exorbitant cost of thyroxine and
Thyroxine desiccated thyroid tissue, which a series of experi-
 ments have shown to cause a rapid rise in the rate
of milk secretion and the percentage content of fat of dairy cattle,
studies have been begun to determine what iodinated proteins will
supply the cheapest source of thyroxine, says C. W. Turner, Missouri
Agricultural Experiment Station, in Guernsey Breeders' Journal, Aug-
ust 15. It has been found that fresh skim-milk can be used as the
protein, to which is added powdered iodine with constant stirring,
and the casein then precipitated by adjustment of the pH to its iso-
electric point. This new product has been given the name "thyrolactin."

U.S. Imports
of Beef and
Cattle Sag

Imports of cattle and beef into the United States in the first half of 1940 totalled 192,000,000 pounds dressed weight, a decrease of about 19 percent from the same period of 1939, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations said today. Imports of dutiable cattle for the first half of '40 were over half of all beef imports, but were about 29 percent smaller on a dressed weight basis than for the same period in 1939. Imports of canned beef from South America were less than half the total.

Egg Shortage
in Britain

The egg shortage which has been imminent in Great Britain for some time has arrived, but has created little concern, Assistant Agricultural Attache A. T. Murray in London reports to the Department. With the British public and the government considering still further curtailment of "luxury" items from the national diet, no official interest is expressed in meeting the egg deficiency from imported supplies.

War May Hurt
Soybean Trade

Profitable maintenance of the soybean industry at its present level of production may be materially affected by the European war, E. F. Johnson of St. Louis, pioneer researcher in the use of soybeans, told members of the American Soybean Association at their 20th annual convention at the Dearborn Inn recently, says the San Antonio Express, August 20. Although the soybean is the magician of the vegetable world and is used for such diverse products as salted nuts, wool-like cloth, and plastics, the bulk of the product is still used for animal fodder and vegetable oil, he said. "If the war continues with blockades on both sides," Johnson said, "present exports of soybean oil and fodder will be impossible. In addition, Latin America, with its foreign market cut off, is attempting to ship cotton seed and other competitive products to us."

Would Study
Use of Wool
Substitutes

A broad and inclusive study, under the auspices of the Federal Government, into the economic effects on producers, distributors and consumers, of the increasing use of substitute synthetic fibers for wool, was recommended to the wool growers of the country by F. Eugene Ackerman, merchandising counsel, of New York, in a recent address before the annual convention of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, says American Wool and Cotton Reporter, August 22. The results of such a study, he declared, would be of practical advantage to producers and the consuming public, and would furnish an invaluable textbook of facts which would do much to "dim the glitter of some of the claims made on behalf of fibers used as lower-cost substitutes for wool."

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Section 1

August 28, 1940.

AGRICULTURE BULWARK OF DEMOCRACY

Agriculture is better prepared than any other industry to help bulwark democracy in a war-ridden world, Claude R. Wickard, newly appointed Secretary of Agriculture, asserted in an address prepared for delivery at Falls City, Nebraska, says an AP dispatch, August 27. "Through the farmer's foresight, with the help of the farm program," he said, "the Nation today has an abundance of those farm products which are as essential in war time as the guns and munitions."

He pointed out European blockades are causing "a severe loss in our export trade" and that it is impossible to predict "how much more serious this 'blackout of markets' may get."

THREE-YEAR TOBACCO QUOTA

Flue-cured tobacco marketing quotas for the three years beginning July 1, 1941, were officially proclaimed yesterday by Secretary Wallace, following a determination that 86.1 percent of the growers voting in the recent referendum favored allotments for the three year period, says the New York Journal of Commerce August 28. The quota which will be in effect for 1941-42, the first of the three marketing years, is 618,000,000 pounds, 10 percent more than the quota of 556,000,000 pounds which was proclaimed prior to the referendum.

CEA LIMITS SPECULATION IN COTTON

Daily trading and net position limits of 30,000 bales in speculative cotton futures transactions were announced today by the Commodity Exchange Commission to be effective September 5, 1940. The Commission consists of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney General. The order will not affect market positions acquired in good faith prior to the effective date, J. M. Mehl, Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, stated.

SUGAR PRICE ACTION MILD

Sugar prices were only mildly stimulated by Secretary Wallace's overnight announcement of a quota reduction of 136,383 tons to 6,471,362 tons yesterday, says New York Journal of Commerce, August 28. Refiners made no change in their 4.35 cents per pound basis for granulated, and offshore refined grands moved up only 2 1/2 to 5 1/2 points to 4.12 1/2 cents and 4.18 1/2 cents.

Urge "Milk
Authority"

Representative Fred L. Crawford, (R., Mich.), is considering the introduction of a bill to regulate the dairy industry, it was learned yesterday, says the New York Herald Tribune, August 28. A preliminary draft proposes the creation of a "milk authority" somewhat along the lines of the Bituminous Coal Commission.

Farm Products
Subsidy Hit
By Growers

The Vegetable Growers' Association of America, in the second day of its thirty-second annual convention at Philadelphia, yesterday adopted unanimously a resolution stating that the subsidized regulation of agricultural production by government was, in the long run, unsound, and urgently recommending that emergency programs be gradually eliminated, says the New York Herald Tribune, August 28. At the same time the Vegetable Growers said that, so long as such programs were in effect, "we urge that benefit payments and conditions be adjusted to recognize the higher values of vegetable lands and crops."

Cattle, Hog
Prices Rise

The American housewife's increased buying of beef and pork has helped to lift the farm price of cattle to the highest level in three years and of hogs to the highest in almost a year, says an AP dispatch from Chicago, August 27. Livestock men said that business stimulation and employment resulting from the national defense program apparently were improving the meat consumer's buying power. The strength of meat prices, the report continued, not only reflected consumer demand, sharpened by cool weather, but also diminished meat production. In the Chicago area, output was the smallest in 11 months with the exception of the hot wave of July.

Test X-ray
Fruit Grader

Florida citrus growers are trying out an X-ray fruit grader in an effort to cut down losses sustained in boxing defective fruit, according to a report in the Florida Times Union, August 23. When a citrus fruit inspector inspects, he grabs into a box and cuts open a certain number of oranges or grapefruit. If a certain percentage of his grabs bring forth bad fruit, the box is rejected. The X-ray machine, by increasing the percentage of good fruit, cuts down the chance of having the box turned down.

Japs Compel
Use of Silk

An AP dispatch from Tokio, August 26, says that beginning October 1 the Japanese Government will require the mixing of silk in all fibers, with a few exceptions, to step up the demand for silk and sustain its price. Manufacturers will be compelled to mix silk in rayon, wool and cotton textiles, the report says.

Mexico May
Import Sugar

So poor has cane planting been in most parts of Mexico this year, on account of unsettled economic and political conditions, that it is feared the country will have to import sugar next year to satisfy the domestic demand, says Facts About Sugar, August. If this is the case, it will be a drastic change from the problem of a sugar surplus which has confronted Mexico for several years past.

Nazi Magazine
on Potato
Vine Paper

Reichsmarshall Hermann Goering's fortnightly magazine, Vierjahresplan (four-year plan) appears currently on paper made from potato vines, says a Berlin dispatch by the AP, August 22. Germans hail the development as a noteworthy industrial achievement and predict potato vine cellulose soon will be used for manufacture of yarns and a great variety of fabrics.

Plan To Aid
Food Surplus

Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, in its September issue, announces a plan it has devised to aid in reducing farm surpluses in the next 12 months through cooperation with over 100 of the Nation's leading business concerns and major railroads who have agreed to feature surplus commodities regularly in their own restaurants, and in dining cars. The plan is to analyze reports of the USDA and other statistical services to determine what crop accumulations are in prospect in the different farming regions of the country. This news will be flashed to the companies which have pledged cooperation. For example, should Virginia apple orchardists have a whopping big year, Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife will immediately notify all cooperating companies that good apples are in surplus. Then applesauce, apple pie, apple dumplings, etc., will be featured on company-restaurant and dining car menus as "Farm Surplus Specials." This is a strictly private effort with no government control.

New Wheat
Varieties in
Limelight

The appearance in 34 Illinois counties of mosaic, a soil-borne wheat disease, has brought into the limelight two new bearded wheat varieties -- Fulhard, a hard wheat, and Prairie, a soft wheat -- although neither has been sufficiently increased to be available to all farmers for 1940 fall planting, says Capper's Farmer, September. Tests indicate that there is little difference in the yields of these two mosaic-resistant varieties.

La. Enacts
Housing Act

Establishment of parish (county) and regional housing authorities under USHA has been provided for under an act enacted by the Louisiana legislature and announcement has been made of plans for replacement of ramshackle rural houses with well-built, low-cost dwellings, says American Lumberman, August 24. The new Louisiana statute is being correlated with the National Housing Act.

Chlorite New
Pulp Bleach

Development of a new commercial chemical for bleaching wood pulp was disclosed August 21 by the Mathieson Alkali Works, says Paper Mill and Wood Pulp News, August 24. The chemical is sodium chlorite, called "chlorite" for short. It has the unusual property of bleaching wood pulp, cotton, rayon and other materials extremely white, without weakening the fibers or causing the loss of other desirable characteristics, according to Mathieson officials.

Weather
Report

In many localities from the Middle Atlantic States westward to the eastern Great Plains showers improved late crops, while conditions during the week were very favorable in Missouri, Iowa, and adjacent portions of States to the northward and westward, says today's Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Many crops had deteriorated too far for any substantial improvement from the showers of the week and a general, soaking rain is needed in most of the Ohio Valley as some localities report wells low and plowing retarded. In much of the central Gulf area the soil has dried rapidly and conditions show considerable improvement, but in other localities the rapid loss of moisture has made the soil too dry for minor crops.

The western Great Plains, including most of the area from western Oklahoma northward, continues unfavorably dry, with further deterioration of dry-land crops and serious deficiency of soil moisture. Showers were very helpful, however, west of this area, especially in the Southwest and portions of the Great Basin where late crops were showing improvement wherever moisture was sufficient. In most of the West the range would be improved by general, soaking rains, especially in the northern Rocky Mountain area and in parts of South Dakota where the water shortage is becoming locally critical and necessitating shipment of livestock out of the dry areas.

In most of the northeastern part of the country, especially from Virginia northward and northwestward, the weather of the week was unseasonably cold, with heavy to killing frosts reported in New York State and some frost damage in northern Pennsylvania, as well as in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. In most sections, however, outside operations made good advance, although showers toward the close of the week delayed operations in some Middle Atlantic States. The frost damage was not serious in most localities, although in New York State considerable harm was reported locally to corn, potatoes, buckwheat, and gardens; freezing was noted in some cranberry bogs of New Jersey, but there was no extensive damage.

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Section 1

August 29, 1940.

CCC REPORTS WHEAT LOAN

Wheat producers had placed 82,517,510 bushels of their crop in the 1940 wheat loan up to August 23, the Commodity Credit Corporation announced yesterday. The loan value of the wheat was \$59,407,169.75 represented by 122,624 separate loans. Of the total wheat in the loan 2,387,965 bushels were in farm storage and 80,129,545 bushels were in warehouse and terminal storage. This compares to 57,496,911 bushels under loan on the same date last year with 78,601 producers participating.

FARM MACHINE EXPORTS SAG

Exports of farm equipment in July were valued at \$6,563,000, a decline of 6 percent, compared with July, 1939, the Department of Commerce disclosed last night says the New York Herald Tribune, August 29. An increase in tractor exports failed to offset the decline.

TOTAL INCOME OF AMERICANS

The American people pocketed \$2,000,000,000 more during the first seven months of 1940 than during the corresponding period of 1939, the Commerce Department announced yesterday, says the Washington Times-Herald, August 29. Total income payments to individuals through July of this year were \$41,660,000,000, compared with \$39,578,000,000 last year.

WHEAT SITUATION

Present indications are that the acreage seeded to wheat for harvest in 1941 for the country as a whole will be about the same as was seeded for harvest in 1940, says the BAE Wheat Situation for August. Wheat prices in the United States are expected to continue above the level which would induce exports without subsidy payments, so long as the Government loan and export subsidy programs continue. In other words, prices in this country may remain independent, to a considerable extent, of prices in other countries.

World acreage, excluding Soviet Russia and China, is expected to remain close to the 275 million acres harvested in 1939. Unless the acreage is materially smaller than this expectation, or yield per acre is small, large world supplies will continue during the 1941-42 season.

Section 2

Need Trained
Weather Men

Trained meteorologists are becoming scarce, according to Commander F. W. Reichelderfer, chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, says the Washington Star, August 28. Commander Reichelderfer said only three institutions in the country now have an advanced meteorological course, and these each have graduated from 10 to 20 men a year. However, it was said that most of the men were Army and Navy officers sent there by the military service. There have been only about 10 to 20 turned out each year for civilian occupations. This is due to the fact, he indicated, that the opportunity of employment has been quite limited. However, the new five-day weather forecasting system, begun recently by the Weather Bureau, is creating a demand for meteorologists.

Report on
Grass Tests

Advertised claims that Michels' grass, now being sold throughout the country, is a cross between Mosida wheat and Giant wild rye grass, and that the so-called cross is a true perennial, are not supported by two years of tests at several Experiment Stations, report officials of the Bureau of Plant Industry. On the basis of the studies, the Bureau officials say that neither the seeds of Michels' grass nor the plants when growing in the field can be distinguished from rye.

Chromosome counts of the pollen mother cells of the two supposed parents and the supposed hybrid show that it cannot be of the claimed parentage, say the officials. Mosida wheat has 21 such hereditary bodies or chromosomes and Giant wild rye has 14 chromosomes. On the other hand, common rye, and wild perennial rye from Asia, like Michels' grass, have seven chromosomes. These facts, together with the fact that Michels' Grass has no resemblance to either of the supposed parents, wheat or Giant wild rye grass make it necessary for the Bureau to consider Michels' grass as a variety of rye.

Nazis Breed
Oil Plants

Germany, in its search for oilseed-bearing plants, is cultivating a new species of poppy which, unlike the common variety, grows a seed pod that remains closed at maturity, and can be harvested by machinery, says Foreign Crops and Markets, August 26. Cultivation of the variety whose seed pods opened at maturity has been retarded due to loss of the oil-bearing seeds during harvesting. Yields of the new variety are extraordinarily high and production on a large scale is planned. The Germans have also produced a "crossed flax plant," which combines the best characteristics of its parents, fiber flax and oil flax. It is reported the "cross flax" will produce 11,000 tons more oil on half the area used for ordinary flax.

Juicer To Aid
Apple Growers

Negotiations are under way with machinery manufacturers and apple growers which are expected to make available around January 1 a new apple squeezer that will permit the serving of fresh apple juice at soda fountains, says an item in the New York Times, August 25. The purpose of this project is to aid apple growers of the U. S. and Canada who have been confronted with a serious problem in their loss of European export markets because of the war. It is said that plans call for the using of only the juiciest types of apples in the new machine.

Greece Lacks
Sources For
Wood Pulp

The war in Europe has caused a serious dislocation of the sources of Greece's supply of wood pulp, says The Paper Mill, August 17. With the virtual closing of nearly all of the normal sources of supply for Greece's wood pulp requirements, considerable interest has developed in recent months in the possibility of importing wood pulp from the United States. It remains to be seen whether the Greek Government will issue import permits for American wood pulp, since this is an entirely new commodity never before imported from the U. S. It is believed that such permits will be issued only if the usual European sources of supply are definitely closed.

New Control
For Peach
Tree Borer

A new control for peach tree borers -- an emulsion of ethylene dichloride and potash fish-oil soap diluted with water -- has proved more effective than standard treatments, is less expensive, easier to apply, and less likely to injure the trees, according to D. M. Daniel, N. Y. Experiment Station, Geneva, reports Capper's Farmer, September. The material may be applied directly to the tree regardless of age and can be either poured or sprayed about the base of the tree at a time when other orchard work is not pressing.

Ask Cash
Advances

Trade Minister James A. MacKinnon said yesterday that no announcement could yet be made of Federal policy on the request of Western Canada wheat farmers for cash advances on grain held in storage on their farms, says a UP dispatch from Ottawa in the New York Journal of Commerce, August 29. MacKinnon made the statement in reply to the many petitions from the province of Saskatchewan.

Glass Wool

Reports from Germany state that glass wool or batting is being used in increasing volume for insulation purposes in the construction of heating apparatus and refrigerators, says Fibre and Fabric, August 24. As it is non-hygroscopic and not liable to cause mould or dry rot, it is also adapted to house construction as a protection against heat, cold and sound as well as weather-proof roofing. The material is placed on the market in the form of matting, broad strips and tape.

Ohio Cows
Make "Wool"

A UP dispatch to the New York Times of August 25 reports experiments by the Ohio Evaporated Milk Company in converting milk into wool. The report says it is believed the artificial wool has "tremendous possibilities" because it is composed of long fibers, while sheep's wool fibers are only five or six inches long. "Milk wool" also is much cheaper than ordinary wool, the report says, is harder, wears longer, dyes better and is much stronger -- and all this from skimmed milk, heretofore an almost valueless by-product of creameries.

New Substance
Curbs Insects

The New Orleans Times-Picayune for August 21 reports a new use for cottonseed oil. The report says that scientists of the National Cotton Council report that cottonseed oil offers an ideal base for tree banding for control of crawling insects. By using sulphur as a catalyst, crude cottonseed oil or cottonseed oil foots can be made into a sticky substance which will not "skin" over or oxidize when exposed to weather. It also remains sticky in hot weather without flowing, the scientists say.

Soybean
Milk

Soybean milk, as the answer to the problem of children who are allergic to cow's milk, was discussed recently at the closing session of the American Soybean Association's twentieth annual convention at Dearborn Inn, says Detroit Free Press, August 21. It was explained that experiments had indicated children would accept soybean milk as they would cow's milk, and that in many instances soybean milk solved the problem of allergy to cow's milk. It was said that the present cost of labor in the manufacture of soybean milk made it expensive.

State Subsidy
To Boost Rice

Governor Jones of Louisiana has signed an act creating a rice development commission for advertising rice, says an article in the Macaroni Journal, August. Funds for this purpose, the article continues, are to be raised through an assessment of a tax of two cents per hundred pounds on all milled rice. This state subsidy to publicize rice will adversely affect the sale of macaroni products in the opinion of leading manufacturers, inasmuch as rice in many homes is the greatest competitor of macaroni, spaghetti and egg noodles, the article says.

Liver Meal
Subs For Milk
In Hen Feed

Feeding liver meal in place of milk to breeding hens at the University of Hawaii poultry farm has been successful, with hatches satisfactory and chicks vigorous, says Dr. L. E. Weaver, poultry husbandman of the Hawaii agricultural experiment station, in an item in Hawaii Farm and Home, August 15. Studies of the substitution will be continued. It results in a saving of feed costs.

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Section 1

August 30, 1940.

WALLACE ON FARM PROGRAM

Secretary Wallace in his speech of acceptance for the Vice Presidency last night at Des Moines said farm income and factory pay rolls, "the two strong legs of recovery, have both been more than doubled" since 1933, says an AP report in the Baltimore Sun, August 30. Business profits, he added, "have been restored and increased."

FARM PRICES ADVANCE

Prices of farm products at local markets on August 15 averaged one point higher than a month earlier as increases in prices of dairy and poultry products more than offset price declines for grain, cotton, and fruit, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported yesterday. At 96 percent of the August 1909-July 1914 level farm product prices averaged 8 points higher than on August 15 of last year but only 76 percent of parity with prices paid, interest and taxes.

COTTON CONSUMPTION

The Agriculture Department said domestic cotton mill consumption was expected to continue exceptionally large during the next few months, says an AP report, August 29. Even with record consumption, however, the Department added, restricted exports may reduce domestic disappearance of cotton to a level much below average.

U. S. WARNS RETAILERS

The administration served notice to the country's leading retailers that it will regard "any spiraling of the prices, any hidden deterioration of the quality or any substantial shortages in the supplies of civilian commodities at least provisionally as evidence of a breakdown of the free market as an effective instrumentality of national defense," says the Washington Star, August 29. The message was given by Ben Lewis, of the National Defense Advisory Commission, to yesterday's conference of national retail trade organizations called at Washington by Miss Harriet Elliott, the consumer advisor. The purpose of the meeting was to enlist protection for the consumer from the retailer during the rearmament effort.

ICC DeniesTruckers' Plea

The Interstate Commerce Commission denied yesterday a plea by the trucking industry for suspension of railroad tariffs reducing thousands of rates on less-than carload shipments within the South, between the North and the South, and from the Midwest to the South, says an AP report, August 30. While refusing to suspend the tariffs, the ICC ordered an investigation into their "lawfulness." The reduced rates are to go into effect September 1.

Animal ThreatsTo Man's Health

Animal diseases transmissible to humans "are becoming so numerous as to constitute a serious menace to public health," and for that reason the Nation's veterinary colleges should present major courses on preventive medicine, Dr. A. F. Schalk of Ohio State University told the American Veterinary Medical Association's Convention in Washington, says the Washington Star, August 29. "Each succeeding year," Doctor Schalk said, "renders public health more dependent upon veterinary medicine -- especially in its preventive phases. Aside from the direct transmission possibilities of animal diseases, the additional and perhaps greater source and threat to human health is the large number of these diseases that may be contracted by humans through the consumption of foods of animal origin."

Feed Supplies

The prospective 1940-41 supply of feed grains as indicated on August 1 is about 113 million tons, compared with 118 million tons last year and the 1928-32 average of 108 million tons, reports the BAE in its August Feed Situation. These figures include August 1 indicated production of the four feed grains, plus stocks of oats on July 1, stocks of barley on June 1, and prospective stocks of corn on October 1. The supply of corn is expected to approximate 2,900 million bushels compared with 3,192 million bushels last year, the supply of oats 1,268 million bushels compared with 1,131 million last year, and the supply of barley about 349 million bushels compared with the 1939-40 supply of 335 million. Grain sorghums production was indicated on August 1 to be 105 million bushels, or about 22 million bushels more than the 1939 crop. Rains in large areas of the Corn Belt since August 1, however, probably have increased the prospective supply of feed grains above these indications.

High QualitySpring Wheat

The 1940 spring wheat crop is of better than average quality if first inspections, as reported to the Agricultural Marketing Service prove representative of the entire crop. While movement of the crop was somewhat later than usual, nearly 4,000 cars of Hard Red Spring Wheat were received at Minneapolis, Duluth and other spring wheat terminals during the first half of August.

Storage of
Orchid Seed

It has usually been thought that for good germination the seed of most orchids should be sown as soon as possible after collection, on the theory that seeds stored in a warm, dry place may soon lose their viability, says Real Gardening, September. Recent tests carried out by Dr. Lewis Knudson of Cornell show the latter to be perfectly true, but show in addition that seeds of many species and hybrids are capable of very fair germination after 8, 10 or even 14 years, provided that they are stored cool and dry rather than warm.

New Interest
In Pima Cotton

There has been new interest in Pima cotton recently, says American Wool and Cotton Reporter, August 29. This has been particularly so since it was announced that Great Britain would take over the entire Egyptian crop and it has begun to look as if Egypt may become involved in the war. In fact, it is reported that some of the mills have been storing quite a little Pima cotton in recent months in expectation of a possible shortage of long staples.

Run Autos On
Potato Juice

Residents of Idaho Falls are using a new motor fuel, manufactured by a State-owned plant, and made of potato alcohol and gasoline, says a UP story in the New York Times, August 29. The alcohol is derived from cull potatoes which the State purchases to keep from the market. It is said the potato alcohol takes the place of the usual anti-knock ingredient and qualifies the blend as a "first-grade" gasoline.

Yams Yield
Protein

A discovery that the sweetpotato yields more than four times as much protein per acre as cottonseed--- 360 pounds against 80 -- was announced at Denton, Texas, recently as a result of research conducted by North Texas State Teachers College laboratories, says the Dallas Morning News, August 26. The protein concentrate can be used for the same purpose as the protein of the soybean or of milk casein. Not only would it be good for cattle feed, but also as a base for paints and plastics, Wilson says. It is as digestible as egg white.

AMS On Label
Requirements

The use of the name "Affidavit Grimm Alfalfa" on bags, or on tags attached to bags, of seed shipped in interstate commerce is not permitted by the Federal Seed Act, the AMS has announced. The word "affidavit", it was pointed out, is not a part of the name of the kind, type or variety which is required to be stated on the label.

Tea Imports
Increasing

For the second time in two centuries, tea imports into the United States exceeded the 100,000,000-pound mark during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, says the Macaroni Journal, August, with a total of 102,460,201 pounds compared with 87,984,102 pounds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

To Encourage
Low-Cost
Rural Homes

More than 50 representatives of the building industry and Government agencies interested in housing met at the Agriculture Department, August 5, for the purpose of organizing the program of the National Homes Foundation, which is endeavoring to encourage low-cost housing in rural communities, says American Lumberman, August 24. As a direct result of the meeting a program of information will be launched in which it is expected lumber and building material dealers will offer cooperation with Government and other agencies in educating the rural public to the possibilities of the program, which will include repairs and maintenance as well as new construction of low-cost homes.

Grass Now
In Spotlight

One meeting after another during the past month has served to turn the farm spotlight on grass as a source of strength for agriculture, says Farm Journal & Farmer's Wife, September. In Pennsylvania the Eastern Regional Grassland Conference brought agronomists to State College for three days to talk about grassland management and give grass a big pat on the back. Similar conferences were sponsored by agronomists at Salt Lake City and at Tifton, Georgia. It is a terse, fair summary of all these meetings to say: "Everybody is working for a grassland agriculture." That does not imply an agriculture in which the land is merely turned back to grass, but one in which grass has a chance to show what it can do when handled as a farm crop.

New Citrus
Variety

A promising tangelo has been produced at the California Citrus Experiment Station, at Riverside, by pollination of the Imperial grapefruit by the Willow Leaf mandarin, says The California Citrograph, September. It has been named the Pearl. The fruit resembles a small orange in appearance, is solid and juicy, and has a mild but distinctive flavor. It ripens in the latter part of December. It should be especially emphasized that the Pearl has not been tested in any other locality than at Riverside, California.

Predict Fewer
Cranberries

The Crop Reporting Board of the AMS August 27 placed the 1940 United States cranberry crop at 553,200 barrels. This indicated production is 21 percent smaller than last year's production of 704,100 barrels, and 6 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) average of 590,390 barrels.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXVIII, No. 45

Section 1

September 3, 1940.

FARM EDITORS
TO CONFER
WITH WILKIE

The AP, September 2, says that Senator Arthur Capper, (Rep., Kans.), publisher of six agricultural papers, has invited two hundred editors of farm papers and farm editors of dailies to attend a conference Friday with Wendell Willkie at Rushville, Indiana.

GEORGIA TOBACCO
PRICES TOP 1939

From Atlanta, September 2, the AP reports that the Georgia department of agriculture has announced that 79,547,014 pounds of flue-cured tobacco were sold for \$12,433,441.76, an average of 15.63 cents a pound, on Georgia's 15 markets this season. The average was nearly 3 cents per pound more than the 1939 crop.

U.S. TRADE WITH
VENEZUELA UP

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 3, says that a less rapid increase in trade between the U.S. and Venezuela than with Latin America as a whole is shown in a special report made public by the Tariff Commission. However, U.S. imports from Venezuela during the nine month period, September, 1939, to May, 1940, increased 14 percent, compared with the same period, 1938-39, and exports to Venezuela increased nearly 45 percent.

BRITAIN SETS UP
WAR AGRICULTURE
COMMITTEES

The New York Times, September 3, says that British farmers themselves are seeing to it that as much land as possible is put under cultivation to produce food for the embattled nation. County War Agriculture Executive Committees, set up by the Ministry of Agriculture, form, in turn, district committees made up of farmers themselves.

STAMP PLAN IN
BROOKLYN TODAY

The New York Times, September 3, reports that final arrangements for the distribution of food stamps in the borough of Brooklyn have been completed, and that the program there is scheduled to begin this morning.

BAE Monthly
Report

The monthly BAE report on Agricultural highlights says that agricultural employment increases this month, farm products move to market in volume and cash farm income rises. Government figures indicate that nearly 12,000,000 farm family workers and hired hands will be busy with Fall crops and livestock, that cash farm income this month and next may total close to \$2,000,000,000. Total farm production is a little smaller this year than last, but the BAE says that with carryovers the supply of food, feed, and fibers is more than enough for domestic needs. Large quantities of farm products are available for export and domestic reserves. * * * Prices of farm products have been averaging higher this year than last, total cash farm income will be larger. BAE estimate for 1940 is \$8,900,000,000 from marketings and Government payments. This is \$360,000,000 more than in 1939; it is the second largest in ten years.

Argentina Sets
36¢ Corn Price

The Grain Board of Argentina has been authorized to buy corn from farmers at prices based on 36 cents a bushel delivered at Buenos Aires, according to a report to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The corn must be in good export condition, shelled, and sacked.

Britain May
Cut Imports
Of U.S. Tobacco

Plans of British manufacturers and of the recently appointed tobacco controller to require at least 4 percent of Turkey and Greek tobaccos in all British tobacco mixtures in 1941 and after that 8 percent; to stop all advertising of cigarettes as "pure Virginia", and to limit tobacco consumption, are expected to decrease sales of United States leaf to Great Britain. The plans are discussed in this week's Foreign Crops and Markets, weekly publication of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Seasonal Slump
Noted in Cotton

Cotton prices lost further ground last week, reports the Agricultural Marketing Service. During the week cotton made fair to good progress in most of the Cotton Belt, according to the Weather Bureau. Spot cotton markets were moderately active. Exports were again unusually small. Domestic mill activity increased contra-seasonally. Unexpected heavy buying of unfinished cotton cloth developed during the week. Ordinarily the week before Labor Day is one of the quietest trading periods of the year.

SMA To End
Egg Buying

The Surplus Marketing Administration of the USDA announced Saturday that, after September 3, and until further notice, no further offerings of fresh eggs will be accepted by the Administration under the surplus egg purchase program.

Bob Marshall
Memorial

A new wilderness area including nearly a million acres of wild and rugged back-country on the Continental Divide in Montana has been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to commemorate the late Robert Marshall, chief of the division of Recreation and Lands of the U. S. Forest Service. Located in the Flathead, and the Lewis and Clark National Forests, the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area has been formed by combining what were formerly known as the Pentagon, South Fork and Sun River primitive areas, comprising a region half again as large as the State of Rhode Island. At his death in November, 1939, Robert Marshall, known universally as "Bob," was considered the leader of the movement to preserve remaining remnants of primeval environment from the mechanization and commercial use of civilization.

Liquid Egg
Production

Liquid egg production was more than 220 million pounds in 1939, the Agricultural Marketing Service estimated in a report issued August 31. The output in 1939 -- much larger than the 1938 production of 149 million pounds-- is exceeded only by the 1937 record production of 236 million pounds. AMS officials said that egg breaking operations during the first 6 months of 1940 probably were of record proportions.

Wheat Pit
Trader Barred

The Department announced August 30 that Assistant Secretary Grover B. Hill has ordered all contract markets to refuse trading privileges until further notice to Elmer C. Kimball. He also has revoked Kimball's registration as futures commission merchant and floor broker. Kimball was found guilty by the Assistant Secretary of having taken the opposite side of trades which he executed on the Chicago Board of Trade for customers without the knowledge or consent of the customers.

Announce Food
Designations

The Department announced August 30 the official list of surplus foods available to families taking part in the Food Order Stamp Plan for the period September 2 through September 30. The foods listed are those which can be obtained with the blue food stamps at local stores in Stamp Plan areas. All nationally listed surplus foods designated for the August 12 - September 1 period will be continued. Included are new and continued designations of seasonal surplus fresh vegetables, which have been selected according to the areas where they are in surplus.

Propose Latin
American CC

Juan Jose Martinez-Lacayo, Nicaraguan consul-general in San Francisco, has proposed creation of a Latin American Chamber of Commerce to promote and expand markets for coffee and other products in the United States, says a U.P. dispatch, Aug. 30. "The chief function of such a chamber," Martinez-Lacayo said, "would be to operate as a sale promotion organization for coffee and other goods. It would be supported by all Latin American countries."

Vegetable
Situation

Continued heavy marketings of intermediate potatoes and market garden truck crops forced market prices downward during August, says the BAE Vegetable Situation for August. This price trend is more or less normal for this period of the year, however, and can be expected to be reversed as soon as the marketings from these areas are completed.

No Waste of
Holland Bulbs

An item in Florists Exchange & Horticultural Trade World, August 24, says that a recent newspaper and radio story to the effect that perhaps 100 million tulip bulbs are rotting on the wharves of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other Dutch ports, to say nothing of hyacinths and crocuses, can be attributed to vivid imagination. The item says that such bulbs, except for special reasons, have never been ready for shipment in early August, and under conditions prevailing, it is unlikely that the Holland exporters would have their stocks packed and ready at the docks earlier than usual. Advices from Holland are that bulb growers hold hopes that they will be able to ship bulbs before the planting season is over.

New Frozen
Food Package

Packers of frozen foods, especially those active in the bulk freezing of liquids, such as juices, semi-liquids such as syrup pack fruits, and bulk solids such as peas, beans, and berries in units of from 10 to 50 pounds, are showing interest in a new type of container that has just been announced, says The Canner, August 17. It is a combination of solid fibre or corrugated paperboard case and a cry-o-vac latex bag. The package is now being promoted to packers of bulk frozen foods and other products which are stored at a temperature not in excess of 50°F. A somewhat different use of the same principle applied to consumer size packages is still in the experimental stage.

U.S. Children
Hungry, Too

Milo Perkins, President of the SMA, asserted that "before shedding tears for the hungry of war-torn Europe, we of the United States should shed a few for the 9,000,000 under-nourished children in the nation's schools," says an AP dispatch from Milwaukee, Aug. 27. Perkins said that thousands of boys from relief and low-income families are living "on an average of a nickel a meal at retail prices" and that many are unable to qualify for military service because of their resulting poor health.

TVA Booklet
on Forests

A story of what is happening to the United States' forests especially in the Tennessee Valley region, and the possibilities in the area is told with pictures in a booklet published by the TVA in cooperation with other agencies, says the Memphis Commercial Appeal, Aug. 22. The pamphlet, "Forests and Human Welfare," describes the influence of forests upon some fundamental relations of land, water and people.

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Vol. LXXVIII, No. 46

Section 1

September 4, 1940.

PAPER ESTIMATES

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILLION BALE COTTON CROP

The New York Journal of Commerce today estimated the production of cotton in the U.S. from the crop of 1940 at 12,580,000 bales. The estimate, as of August 28, shows an increase of 1,151,000 bales from the 11,429,000 bale figure published by the Crop Reporting Board of the USDA on August 8. The estimate of production is based on a condition of 70.9 percent of normal.

14 N.C. FLUE- CURED MARKETS OPEN TUESDAY

The AP reports from Raleigh, September 3, that brisk selling at the opening of the fourteen flue-cured tobacco markets of the North Carolina new bright belt Tuesday brought average prices estimated from 15 to 17 cents a pound.

DESTROYER TRADE WILL HELP TRADE WITH GR. BRITAIN

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 4, says that shipping circles in New York feel that the trade of fifty American destroyers to Great Britain for naval and air bases will tend to assure continued importation of essential raw materials and armaments by the latter.

GREENBELT NOT FOR SALE

The Washington Post, September 4, says that FSA officials Tuesday night pointed out that housing facilities now at Greenbelt, Maryland, are not up for sale. This statement was in answer to the proposal, made Tuesday by Representative Schafer (Rep., Wis.), that some of the National Defense workers now crowding Washington be housed in Greenbelt.

SOYBEAN OIL FUTURES MARKET OPENS IN N.Y.

The New York Times, September 4, says that James J. O'Donohoe, president of the New York Produce Exchange, told members of the Exchange that the soybean oil futures market, which opened Tuesday, has "wonderful possibilities." Sales in the opening session were 480,000 pounds.

CommoditiesContinueSlow Rise

The AP reports that raw foodstuffs and industrial staples continued last week's gentle rise in important futures markets Tuesday. Wheat at Chicago advanced $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 cent a bushel, while corn ended $\frac{1}{4}$ lower to $\frac{7}{8}$ of a cent higher. The AP weighted index of 35 wholesale spot commodities, based on 1926 as 100, advanced to 70.70 from 70.47 Saturday.

Brooklyn GetsFood Stamp Plan

The New York Times, September 4, reports that 2,603 home relief families received surplus food stamps in Brooklyn Tuesday, on the first day of operation of the stamp plan in that borough.

Textile PricesRise On Buying

The AP, September 3, says that textile mills Tuesday boosted quotations on some cotton fabrics $\frac{1}{8}$ cents a yard over Friday levels as last week's late buying splurge continued.

Md. TobaccoSales Up;Receipts Down

From Baltimore, September 3, the AP reports that sales of Maryland tobacco on the Baltimore market showed another increase last week. Receipts, however, were somewhat lower, the decline being attributed to rainy weather.

WeatherReport

According to the Weather & Crop Bulletin, frequent showers in many north-central districts, especially in Minnesota and adjacent States, were unfavorable for late wheat threshing, with considerable deterioration of grain in shock. Plowing for winter wheat made some progress during the week, although in western Ohio Valley sections dry soil was unfavorable, while in Missouri the soil was locally too wet for this work. In Kansas the soil is generally in good condition for seeding winter wheat and this work is progressing in the western third and is expected to start in many central sections during the coming week. Not much seeding has been done in the more northwestern parts of the country, due primarily to a lack of rain, and the soil is too dry for plowing locally.

Cool weather retarded growth of corn in many central and northern parts of the belt, but in some southern sections the increase in soil moisture was favorable for the late crop that survived the drought. Cotton made good progress during the week in practically all parts of the belt, except for local reports of too much rain in the northeast. The week generally favored minor crops in most States east of the Great Plains, although there was too much rain in portions of the Middle Atlantic States. Rains of the week benefited late potatoes, beans, peppers, and tobacco, and fruit generally improved. More rain is needed in portions of the Ohio Valley for late potatoes, soybeans, and gardens.

First Showing
Of REA Film

A new motion picture portraying rural electrification, "Power and the Land", was shown publicly for the first time at St. Clairsville, Ohio, Saturday night, August 31, before an audience including the farm people who constitute its entire cast. The film was made for REA in the summer of 1939 on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. William Parkinson, near St. Clairsville. The Parkinsons are members of the Belmont Electric Cooperative, which recently brought electricity for the first time to more than 1,500 farm families in five Ohio Counties.

Receipts From
Nat'l. Forests

Cash receipts from National Forests totalled \$5,859,183.87 in the 1940 fiscal year, says the Forest Service. This amount covers returns from the sale of timber, grazing fees, and other uses of the National Forests under the multiple use and sustained yield system of forest administration during the year. The 1940 receipts are almost a million dollars above the \$4,870,516 total for the fiscal year 1939.

Natl. Poultry
And Egg Board

Culminating months of effort on the part of trade leaders actual formation of the National Poultry and Egg Board with headquarters at Chicago, to act as the directive head of a nation-wide consumer educational and general publicity campaign covering all the products of both industries, was completed at a session held at St. Louis on July 22 during the staging of the International Baby Chick Association convention, says the American Egg & Poultry Review, August.

Tobacco Minus
Nicotine

A type of tobacco that looks, smells and tastes like burley but is almost completely free from nicotine has been developed by the Kentucky agricultural experiment station, says an AP report, August 29. The new type contains on the average only about .02 of 1 percent nicotine. Ordinary burley contains about 2 percent, while dark tobacco, such as that grown in western Kentucky, averages from 3 to 4 percent and runs as high as 7 percent.

Parasite For
Black Scale

A promising new black scale-attacking parasite is being reared at the Los Angeles county insectary which citrus growers are watching with great interest, says California Citrograph, September. The newcomer, Metaphycus helvolus, has no common name as yet. It is one of 28 species of black scale parasites collected by an entomologist of the California Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside on a trip to Africa in 1937. Metaphycus helvolus has proved its ability to spread from one orchard to another and because of this fact is believed may be of great benefit in controlling black scale.

Russia Guards
Ancient Trees

A new wilderness area of 370,000 acres has been set aside in the Maritime Province on the Pacific shores of Asiatic Russia, says Science, August 23. Its primary objective is to preserve intact forest growths of a number of notable tree and other plant species that were more widespread before the great Ice Age of a million years ago, but which have become extinct elsewhere in the world. Animals of equally ancient lineage roam the woods, including spotted reindeer, Ussurian tiger, Himalayan and Ussurian bear and Manchurian hare.

Study Pollen
In Upper Air

As the Bermuda Clipper of Pan American Airways cruised from Bermuda to New York recently at 8,000 feet, eighteen Vaseline-smeared slides fixed in a streamlined holder were stuck on the outer side of the cockpit window, says Newsweek, September 2. Manipulating the apparatus was Oren C. Durham, of the Abbott Laboratories, who was investigating hay-fever belts in upper air currents. About 350 miles from New York, Durham's slides began picking up Alternaria, a spore causing lung diseases and hay fever. A hundred miles out, ragweed pollen -- No. 1 cause of hay fever -- appeared, increasing as the plane got nearer to the shore. Over Long Island Sound the slides became heavily coated. Previously, similar tests, made on a New York-Bermuda trip when the Clipper flew at 10,000 feet, showed the air at that altitude to be almost completely free of pollen.

Device Tests
Soil Moisture

Measuring moisture in the soil by means of an electric current was demonstrated at the Detroit meeting of the National Shade Tree Conference, by Dr. Newton L. Partridge of Michigan State College, says Science Service, August 30. The device consists of a block of gypsum, in which a pair of electrodes is embedded. This is set in the soil, in such a way that soil moisture passes into the gypsum. The more moisture the soil is able to deliver to the block, the lower its resistance to the passage of an electric current becomes. This makes it possible to calculate the amount of water available for plant use directly from the galvanometer dial.

Study "Watery"
Egg Whites

Scientists of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in a study of the development of "watery" whites in storage eggs found that this condition is not due to an enzymatic hydrolysis of the mucin present, says American Egg and Poultry Review, August. In fact, if any decrease in the amount of mucin occurs, it must be due simply to the effect of high pH. The microscopic structure of the gel is not changed, therefore the change in properties must be due to a change in elasticity of the mucin fibers. The increase in pH plays a very important part in this change in elasticity of the fibers, but some other important factor must also influence it, they found.

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Vol. LXXVIII; No. 47

Section 1

September 5, 1940.

COTTON EXCHANGE ASKS CEA REVIEW

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 5, says that Robert J. Murray, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, announced Wednesday that the Board of Managers of the exchange had asked the Commodity Exchange Administration for a hearing on the recent order of the Commodity Exchange Commission fixing trading limits in cotton futures. The board seeks clarification of some doubtful points in the order.

SOUTHERN SUGAR AGAIN HITS ALL-TIME LOW

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 5, says that refined sugar, net cash, in restricted Southern territory Wednesday was back to the all-time low, first recorded early in August, as refiners selling in that area without announcements accepted business at 4.05¢ for the day only. That represented a ten point drop from the last selling price, and, after the processing tax of .53¹/₂¢ per pound and 2% cash discount, is equal to 3.62¢.

CASH WHEAT SUPPLIES AT RECORD PEAK

The CPS, September 4, says that Chicago statisticians reported Wednesday that the grain elevators of North America now house a record holding of 1,877,000,000 bushels of cash wheat. Current supplies, which include a carryover of 585,000,000 bushels from the preceding crop year, compares with 1,614,000,000 bushels in 1939. A near-record wheat crop of about 520,000,000 bushels has been harvested in Canada, according to the experts.

COTTON CONTINUES UPWARD MOVE

The New York Times, September 5, reports that prices on the Cotton Exchange extended their advances Wednesday to the highest levels since the August crop estimate. Futures quotations closed with advances of 3 to 5 points on the day.

COTTON OIL UP WITH OTHER MARTS

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 5, reports that prices on cottonseed oil advanced Wednesday in sympathy with the higher action of outside markets. Futures finished 5 to 7 points higher, while sales for the session totaled 122 contracts.

Chicago Wheat
Buying Up

The AP says that Wednesday's wheat buying, credited to mill and elevator interests, lifted September contracts as much as 1-7/8 cents above the previous close to the highest point since August 6. Deferred deliveries showed less strength, although December rose 1 1/4 cents to the peak since July 9 while May established a new seasonal high.

Customs Bureau
Lists Cotton
Imports

According to the AP, the Customs Bureau reported Wednesday that imports of cotton staple 1-1/8 inches or longer between September 20, 1939 and August 24 filled 30,498,104 pounds of the 45,656,420-pound quota for the year ending on next September 20. The principal imports in this class were from Egypt, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Peru.

CCC To Purchase
13,701 Corn Bins

The Department of Agriculture Wednesday announced that contracts have been awarded for the purchase of 13,701 steel grain bins, having a total storage capacity of 37,403,730 bushels. The bins will be used by the Commodity Credit Corporation to store part of the corn which will be delivered by farmers in settlement of loans on 1938 and 1939 corn, which matured August 1. Cost of the bins, which will be of 2,730 bushels capacity each, will be \$2,301,548, or an average of 6.15 cents per bushel of storage space, delivered at country points. The new purchase will bring the total capacity of Government owned bins to about 114 million bushels.

Traces History
Of Sheep In
Last 100 Years

DeWitt C. Wing, of the USDA has contributed an article to the Southern Planter, September, on "Sheep Production Since 1840." Aside from covering the sheep situation over the last hundred years, Mr. Wing outlines the introduction and development of sheep in America from the time that they were imported to John Smith's colony in 1610, about three years after Captain Smith and his followers landed on the Virginia coast.

Frozen Foods
Industry Grows

The Christian Science Monitor, August 30, says that it was reported at the National Food Distributors' Conference in Chicago recently that the frozen foods industry is growing "at a phenomenal rate." Partly accountable for this growth, the Monitor says, are the new frozen food delivery trucks that have been installed in Philadelphia and White Plains, and that will soon be operating in Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and other cities.

Boston Gets The USDA yesterday announced that the Food Stamp
Food Stamp Plan Plan will be extended to Boston, Massachusetts.

Clear \$3,300 On From Dowell Cove, Arkansas, September 4, the AP
Medicinal Herb reports that two Arkansas farmers will clear \$3,300
 this year on a patch of Goldenseal which they have
 raised on land once rated by soil conservationists as suitable only
 for a game preserve. Goldenseal is a medicinal herb used by drug
 manufacturers in standard prescriptions since 1860. Gathered in its
 wild state for generations, this instance marks the first time that
 the plant has been cultivated on a large scale.

Puerto Rican The UP, September 3, says that Puerto Rico had
Trade Balance an adverse trade balance of \$11,000,000 in the year
Below Last Year 1939-40, one of the highest in its history, compared
 with a favorable balance of \$4,000,000 in the previous
year. The San Juan Chamber of Commerce attributes the drop to (1)
heavy capital investments in new machinery made by the sugar industry
in the fall of '39 and (2) the importation of huge quantities of con-
struction materials for Federal projects in the island.

Try Culture Pyrethrum as a commercial crop is being tried
Of Pyrethrum out in a small way on the property of the Fontana
 Farms Company, says Pacific Rural Press, August 10.
Extracts from the pyrethrum flower are used as an insecticide, non-
poisonous except to insects. Whether or not production of pyrethrum
can be successful commercially in this country is an open question.
There is a good demand for pyrethrum. Most of it used in this
country is imported from Japan, China, Italy and the Balkan States.
The price fluctuates widely. The only commercial production in the
United States is 160 acres in Pennsylvania.

New Canning In four canning plants this year -- one in
Inspection Michigan, two in California, and one in New York --
 inspectors of the Agricultural Marketing Service
are observing the preparation and packing of certain food products
at each step in the canning process, says the Fruit Products
Journal, August. Called "continuous inspection," such lots as are
sold by the canner for labeling in the terms of the U.S. grades will
bear the grade statement incorporated in the shield insignia authorized
for this purpose. The new service, on an experimental basis at the
present time, was developed at the request of certain members of the
canning industry. It has long been the feeling of many members of the
canning industry that the volume of canned products consumed could be
increased by giving consumers definite assurance of the quality of the
products they buy.

Chinese Reject
"Family Loaf"

The Municipal Council of Shanghai, China, is "grieved" at the treatment accorded an economical loaf of bread which they introduced with the cooperation of bakeries, says an item in the Washington Star, August 30. Shanghai housewives are reluctant to buy the "family loaf," consisting of 80 percent Chinese flour and 20 percent imported flour. It sells for 38 cents a pound, while other loaves bring 60 or 65 cents, but is unattractive in appearance.

Results of
Milk Campaign

Figures now being released by the Institute of Distribution covering the national dairy campaign held in June, and observed in 27 States, impressively demonstrate the vital part which modern mass distribution plays in our economic life, says an editorial in the Utah Farmer, August 15. The results of Dairy Month were gratifying to say the least. Chain "five and tens" and chain restaurants, the only groups for which figures are available so far, increased milk sales by 14.4 and 10.4 percent, respectively, during June, 1940, as compared to June, 1939.

College Men
Fight Fires

Teams of college men at Corvallis, Oregon State College, under the direction of the U.S. Forest Service will engage in a game more strenuous than even big-time football--that of fighting forest fires, says Science, August 23. The teams are to consist of twenty-five men each, all picked for size, strength and endurance and trained for skill and teamwork in combating forest fires. Stationed at CCC camps in the timber country, they will "sleep with their boots on," ready to go into action day or night. Between fires, the men will work on regular forestry projects, at \$30 a month. While fighting fires they will receive in addition regular forest fire wages.

Spruce Goes
Back to War

For the second time in little more than two decades, the Sitka spruce forests of the Pacific Northwest are on a war basis, says American Forests, August. Still suffering in its very limited range from the shock of heavy and amazingly wasteful cutting operations during the World War years, this valuable timber tree is again being logged on a greatly accelerated scale to supply England with needed "aero-spruce" and to meet our own national defense needs. When our own rearmament program is in full swing the drain on this valuable and limited resource may reach 500,000,000 board feet a year -- about the same rate as during the World War year of 1918.

Klonmore, New
Strawberry

"Klonmore" is the official name given a new strawberry bred at the Louisiana State University Agricultural Experiment Station and now being introduced on farms throughout the Louisiana strawberry district, says the Fruit Products Journal, August. Its name comes from the Klondyke and Blake-more berries that were used in its development.

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Vol. LXXVIII, No. 48

Section 1

September 6, 1940.

WICKARD TAKES
OATH AS NEW
SECRETARY

President Roosevelt administered the oath of Secretary of Agriculture to Claude R. Wickard at the White House Thursday. Paul H. Appleby was sworn in as Undersecretary, and Mr. Wickard announced the appointment of two new assistants to the Secretary, Carl Hamilton of Iowa and Herbert Parisius of Wisconsin.

WHEAT TOUCHES
TWO MONTH TOP

The AP reports from Chicago that the highest wheat prices in about two months were posted on Board of Trade blackboards around noon Friday at the crest of an advance of almost two cents a bushel. Closing prices were 5/8 to 1 1/4 cents higher than Wednesday.

CROP DAMAGE
UNDERESTIMATED,
PAPER DECLARES

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 6, says that crop damage has been widespread in this country this year. Resulting from drouth, excessive heat and too abundant rains, the extent of the loss in growing crops for canning has not yet been fully appreciated by the trade to the extent that it will be later, according to the Journal.

FCA CORPORATIONS
REPAY TREASURY

The AP, September 5, says that it was learned Thursday that corporations affiliated with the FCA have sold \$79,050,000 of government securities since July 1 to obtain cash for capital repayments to the Treasury. These corporations have been ordered by President Roosevelt to repay this fiscal year \$315,000,000 of the capital invested in them by the Treasury.

STOCKS HIGHEST
SINCE MAY 13

The UP says that the New York stock market Thursday staged its fifth consecutive advance and reached the highest general level since May 13 in trading that topped the million-share mark for the first time in more than two months.

CINCINNATI MILK
HEARING REOPENED

The Surplus Marketing Administration of the USDA today announced the reopening of a public hearing on the milk marketing agreement program at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 11.

See Permanence
For Present
Farm Program

In commenting on Wendell Willkie's statement, that, if elected President, he does not favor changing the present farm program unless a better one gradually is evolved, The Farmer, August 24, says, in part: "The Republican adoption of this point of view is the strongest sign to appear thus far of permanence for the farm program. Among nonpartisan observers, some have felt that no farm program could ever have an assurance of permanence until it had demonstrated an ability to live through a change of national administrations. However, Mr. Willkie's pledge indicates that the present farm program would probably have that ability."

New Food Stamp
Violations

The Nashville Banner, August 28, reports new food stamp violations in Davidson County, announced by E. P. deZevallos, representative of the SMA. "It has been reported, he said, "that some food stamp recipients are demanding of retail food merchants that they be given any food for blue stamps on the threat that they will transfer their patronage to other stores."

Plant Life
Oddities Cited

In Country Gentleman for September, J. Sidney Cates writes on "Discovery In the Making," which deals with plant life oddities that still remain a puzzle to research workers with particular attention devoted to the effects of X-ray on corn. The article includes mention of plant growth experiments under varying periods of light and darkness and the wide field of unexplored matter in tillage. Arlington Farm's experiments in tillage are discussed at length.

Floridians
To Sponsor
Farm Train

The Florida Times Union, September 1, says that the University of Florida College of Agriculture, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Florida State Department of Agriculture are joining forces in sponsoring the tour of a train containing educational exhibits relating to livestock, forage crops and forestry. The object of the junket is to give Florida farmers the opportunity to gather useful information, while educating the general public on the value and the problems of the farmer.

Cows Lead
Bulls In
Farmer Injuries

The North American Veterinarian, September, says that the farm accident chart, compiled by the Illinois agricultural association, shows that more farmers were injured by cows than by bulls last year. Cows injured 127 persons, one permanently, while bulls injured 46, eight fatally. Horses killed 29 persons. There were 709 injuries and 37 deaths caused by livestock, according to the chart.

BAI Chief
Outlines Meat
Production

Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, writes on "Meat Animal Production Since 1840" in the Southern Planter for September. Dr. Mohler says that the last century of livestock breeding in the U.S. has witnessed great improvements in breeding, vastly increased knowledge of feeding, and outstanding progress in the control of diseases and parasites. These phases of improvement are discussed in detail in the article.

Rains Postpone
Peach Picking

The Richmond Times-Dispatch, September 4, reports that peaches have been moving out of the Shenandoah Valley at an unprecedented rate during the last few days in order to get the dead-ripe fruit off growers' hands and into consuming channels at the earliest possible date. Continuous rains which started two weeks ago, have seriously menaced the crop, and it was found that peaches were losing flavor as they gained size rapidly and absorbed excessive amounts of water.

Timber "No. 2
Crop" In
Arkansas

The Nation's Agriculture for September, in an article, "Arkansas' No. 2 Crop," says that lumbering in Arkansas is a \$45,000,000-a-year-industry, and that timber is second only to cotton as a source of farm income. After more than a century of continuous cutting of timber, two-thirds of the wage-earners in Arkansas industry are employed in the timber and lumber field. The article goes on to discuss the work of the Arkansas Forestry Commission, which administers all state forestry activities.

KI Prevents
Goiter in Fowl

Everybody's Poultry Magazine, August-September, says that H. S. Wilgus of Colorado State College has reported the occurrence of goiter in chickens receiving feed containing less than six parts of potassium iodide per million. Thyroid glands of birds receiving feed containing that amount were normal. Soybean meal, according to Mr. Wilgus' first annual report, increases the requirement for iodine.

Smith Discusses
Hydroponics

The Scientific American for September contains an article on hydroponics by Philip H. Smith called "No Short-Cut Horticulture." Mr. Smith says that tank culture has developed fast, and in a number of directions, but that it is still "A highly exacting and specialized performance, and at this stage its costs are such as to limit its practical possibilities to areas where out-of-the-season crops demand premium prices, where there is a lack of good soil, or where the soil is so poor that it takes heavy outlay to keep it at par." The article concludes with a discussion of various chemicals and methods used in hydroponics.

Export-Import
Bank Head to
Discuss Loans

The AP, September 5, says that Warren Lee Pierson, president of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, announced Thursday that he would sail on Friday for Rio and Buenos Aires to discuss loans already made and possible future commitments out of the \$500,000,000 sought from Congress to bolster Latin American economy.

Belgians Warned
To Observe
Potato Rations

From Berlin the CTPS, September 5, says that the scarcity of potatoes in Belgium has resulted in a number of dealers holding their supplies for higher prices. The Germans have warned that potato sellers must divide their supplies equally among their customers at no increase in prices.

37,000,000 Lbs.
Is Hop Quota

The Surplus Marketing Administration Thursday approved a total of 37,000,000 pounds as the quantity of 1940 crop hops which may be handled in interstate and foreign commerce during the 1940-41 marketing year under the marketing agreement and order for hops produced in Washington, Oregon, and California. This total or salable quantity is expected to permit each grower to market 100 percent of his 1940 production of hops.

U.S. Community
Forest Total
Now Near 1600

The Forest Service of the U.S.D.A. today announced that 67 new community forests were added to the total in the United States during 1939, and that the area in community forests was increased by nearly 81,000 acres. At the close of the year the total number of such publicly-owned forests was nearly 1600, containing more than three million acres of forest land.

Early Freeze
Would Tax Grain
Elevators

The Chicago Tribune, September 3, says that elevator men will be hard pressed for space in the event of an early frost this fall. An early freeze on the corn crop would cause high moisture content in most districts, and corn with much moisture in it must be stored where it can be frequently turned and dried. The influx of grain resulting in an early freeze would tax Chicago's storage facilities far beyond their limits, according to the Tribune.

Cornbelt Grass
Meet Scheduled

The Nebraska Farmer, August 24, reports that farm leaders and scientists of the corn belt will attend a grass conference in Ames, Iowa, on September 11. Discussions will include the relative merits of grass and grain in long-time farming programs, their proper proportion under various types of farming conditions, and their effect on farm incomes.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXVIII, No. 49

Section 1

September 9, 1940.

WICKARD SEES NO FAMINE IN EUROPE AS WHOLE

From Chicago, September 8, the AP reports that Secretary Wickard said Sunday that "continental Europe as a whole will not face famine this winter. In certain countries of north-western Europe, however...there will be marked shortages of food and acute distress. Account must be taken of the fact that armies of occupation will subsist largely if not wholly on supplies of the invaded regions and that large quantities of livestock and certain other supplies are being shipped to Germany from the former surplus producing countries such as The Netherlands and Denmark."

SECRETARY SAYS AGRICULTURE IS PREPARED

Secretary Wickard spoke to the Fruit Belt Cooperative in Cassopolis, Michigan, Saturday on Rural Electrification Progress and Farm Preparedness." He said in part, "This nation of ours can take comfort in the fact that its agriculture is prepared through the national farm program. The program was developed by farmers and their representatives in Congress and their public servants in the executive part of Government in order to deal with the emergency in the early 1930's. Now farmers have learned how to operate the flexible machinery that they have developed. With it they can meet any emergency and are meeting the defense emergency."

PRESIDENT DENIES PLANS TO LIFT S.A. MEAT BAN

The Washington Post, September 8, says that President Roosevelt Saturday placed before Congress a flat denial that he suggested imports of Argentine meat could be increased after November elections. The denial was made to discredit dispatches from Buenos Aires quoting Dr. Leopoldo Melo, chairman of the Argentine delegation to the Havana Conference, as saying that the President had recently intimated that a sanitary convention permitting the entry of Argentine lamb and mutton into the U.S. would be approved by the Senate after the election.

SWEDEN - RUSSIA SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

The AP reports from Stockholm, September 8, that Sweden and Soviet Russia have signed a new trade and credit agreement in which Sweden extends a credit of 100,000,000 kroner (about \$24,000,000). The credit extends five years at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest.

Paper Says
Sugar Industry
In "Turmoil"

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 7, says that, despite Government assertions to the contrary, the prospect of excessive sugar supplies within the framework of the quota control system is promoting turmoil in the industry, as indicated by the wide range of reduced prices announced by cane and beet sugar refiners Friday. The article says that in the State of Ohio alone, American Sugar Refining Co., to meet competition, Friday announced three different prices, 4.15¢, 4.20¢ and 4.35¢.

CEA Officials
Confer With
Cotton Men

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 7, says that representatives of the New York Cotton Exchange conferred Friday with Commodity Exchange officials to discuss the recent order setting limits on speculative accounts in cotton futures.

Business Men Say
Production Costs
To Rise Sharply

The AP, September 7, says that a sharp rise in general production costs as a result of the speeding up of national defense preparation will be unavoidable, according to 225 out of 300 leading industrialists polled by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Meat Prices Up
20% In Chicago

From Chicago, September 7, the AP reports that analysis of packing trade figures indicate that the average of wholesale meat prices in Chicago rose about 20% in August. The upturn, according to livestock experts, paralleled a sharp advance in livestock prices during the period, particularly in hogs and cattle. The price rise, they said, largely reflected improved consumer demand associated with industrial activity and the national defense program.

German Economic
Position Better
Says Commerce

According to "Commerce Reports," a Commerce Department publication, Germany's economic position has improved greatly since the surrender of France. The periodical states that Germany has gained through better crop conditions, resumed industrial production in the Saar basin and the release of industrial workers from the army.

U.S. Brazil
Trade Rises

From Rio a New York Times dispatch, September 8, says that for the first time in the history of Brazilian-American trade relations, U.S. sales to Brazil have surpassed U. S. purchases from Brazil. German trade has almost collapsed, the story continues, and Great Britain has increased both sales and purchases. Her purchases, compared with 1939, have increased almost 100%.

Nazis "Organize"
Belgian Milk
Production

The CTPS September 8, reports from Berlin that the Nazi conquerors of Belgium have "organized" milk production there. The country has been divided into 400 districts, in each of which only one dairy is allowed to collect the milk for distribution to consumers. Farmers are compelled to deliver their milk to the allotted dairy. These dairies are stationed five or six miles from farms so that deliveries can be made in horse-drawn vehicles, obviating the need of trucks. Each dairy is permitted to sell milk only to Nazi-authorized dealers.

Sale of Pure
Coffee Forbidden
In France

From Vichy, France, September 6, the CTPS reports that, from now on, no coffee may be sold in any French restaurants after three P.M. A new mixture must be made which will be one-third coffee and two-thirds chicory or other such products. The sale of pure coffee is forbidden.

Winter Wheat
Insurance
Contracts Up

Approximately 30,000 more crop insurance contracts were written on the 1941 winter wheat crop during the sign-up period which ended August 31 than were issued to winter wheat growers last year, Leroy K. Smith, manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, said Friday. Preliminary estimates show that about 335,000 contracts have been written on next year's winter wheat crop, compared to the 305,000 contracts which covered the 1940 winter wheat harvest with all-risk insurance.

More Than Half
Mid-West Corn
Hybrid Says AMS

Corn Belt farmers are growing 25 million acres of hybrid corn this year, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported today. With total corn plantings in the 12 North Central States estimated at 49,544,000 acres, more than half is planted to hybrids. The spectacular increase in the acreage of hybrids throughout the Corn Belt has been one of the most significant agricultural developments of recent years, the report emphasizes. From a mere beginning in 1936, hybrid corn acreage had expanded by 1938 to 12 million acres, and by 1939 to 21 million acres. The 25 million acres under cultivation in the Corn Belt this year reflects the continued shift to hybrid varieties that has been limited only by the supply of adapted seeds.

1941 Pea And
Vetch Program
Announced

Continuation in 1941 of the Austrian winter pea and hairy vetch purchase program to encourage production of cover crop seed for use in southern and east central States was announced Saturday by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the AAA.

California Prune
Loan Program
Announced

The USDA Saturday announced approval of a Commodity Credit Corporation loan of not to exceed \$8,000,000 on not over 120,000 tons of California 1940 crop natural-condition dried prunes, to be available to growers and associations of growers through June 14, 1941. The loan was recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture and approved by the President.

Poultry Meet
At Maryland U.

The September Egg and Poultry Magazine announces the annual Poultry Products Grading and Marketing School to be held September 11-14 at the University of Maryland. The purpose of the school is to present the latest information concerning fundamental problems involved in grading and marketing eggs and poultry. Outstanding leaders will speak, and each day there will be demonstrations of methods of procuring, handling and distributing eggs and other poultry products.

Sea Island
Cotton Gin
To Reopen

The Florida Times-Union, September 5, says that the Government co-operative cotton gin on Crystal Lake, Florida, will begin operation in the next few days. This gin, in use for the last five years, gins only Sea Island cotton raised in cooperation with the USDA and the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. This is done in order to insure a good supply of pure Sea Island cotton seed.

Blood Disease
In Va. Cows

The Richmond Times-Dispatch, September 4, says that specialists of the Bureau of Animal Industry are conferring with Virginia State animal industry officials on the death of five cows in Henrico County from anaplasmosis, the blood disease of cattle that kills in from 24 to 72 hours. The disease is caused by a filarial parasite in the blood and is transmitted by insects, such as flies and mosquitoes. There is no known preventative treatment or cure.

USDA Rubber
Experimentation
To Start Soon

The New York Times, September 6, says that experimental stations for growing rubber plants will be established in various Latin American countries shortly, as a result of investigations being conducted in those countries by USDA experts. American rubber experts now in Costa Rica will visit other Central American countries and a similar delegation, at present in Peru, will move on to Ecuador, Colombia and Brazil.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXVIII, No. 50

Section 1

September 10, 1940.

USDA FORECASTS

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILLION

BALE COTTON CROP

The USDA Monday forecast this year's cotton crop at 12,772,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, based on conditions prevailing September 1. The area of cotton for harvest this year was placed at 24,406,000 acres. The condition of the crop on September 1 was 74% of normal, compared with 72% a month ago and 62%, the 1929-38 average.

TOBACCO FIRMS

PLEAD INNOCENT

TO PRICE FIXING

From Lexington, Kentucky, September 9, the AP says that eight major tobacco companies pleaded innocent Monday and asked dismissal of Federal anti-trust charges on arraignment in U. S. District Court. Federal Judge H. Church Ford gave defense attorneys until September 23 to file briefs supporting their motions for dismissal and to compel stricter specifications in accusations by the Government. The judge said that he would call the case on the first day of the January term of court, opening January 13, and set the trial date then.

"APPROVED" MILK

CHANGE BRINGS

LITTLE CONFUSION

Reporting on the new milk classification in New York City, the Herald Tribune, September 10, says that distributors declared Monday that sales volumes maintained normal levels and that consumers had accepted the change with a minimum of confusion. Monday was the eighth day of the new classification, ordered by the Health Department to do away with the designations of Grade A and B.

VICHY FOOD

IMPORTS DEMANDED

BY GERMANY

The New York Times, September 9, says that the German Government has made formal demand upon the French Government in Vichy for a substantial part of the food and raw materials in unoccupied France and for any such products that France may be able to import in the future, according to "reliable" diplomatic reports reaching Washington. Berlin is said to be demanding 58% of these products from the Petain regime.

AUTHORITIES OF

BELGIUM SEIZE

POTATO CROPS

The CTPS reports from Berlin, September 9, that Belgian farmers must turn their potato crops over to the authorities, with the exception of an allowance for themselves, their livestock, and for planting. The farmers are to be permitted to keep enough of their potatoes to give each member of the household a pound and a half daily.

Baltimore Food
Stamp Sales
Break Record

The Baltimore Evening Sun, September 6, says that Irving T. Quinn, director of the FSCC branch in Baltimore, has announced that food stamp sales there reached an all-time high in August. Total value of orange and blue stamps distributed in Baltimore in August was \$137,228.50 as compared with \$120,636.50 for July.

Experimental
Work On Sorghums

Ivy M. Howard, in Successful Farming for September, tells how grain sorghums battle drought, and of the resistance they offer to insect pests and to disease. Mr. Howard says that sorghums have been called "Camel Crops," since they are able to thrive on so much less water than other similar plants. The article tells of the work that is being done to develop sorghum strains in experiment stations in Oklahoma, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Colorado.

"Years of Dust"
Described In
New Book

Lawrence Svobida relates his own personal experiences as a wheat farmer during the Years of Dust in his new book, "An Empire of Dust." He concludes that "My own humble opinion is that, with the exception of a few favored localities, the whole Great Plains region is already a desert that cannot be reclaimed through the labors and pains of man." (Science Service)

Swine Need
Nicotinic Acid

In the North American Veterinarian for September, B. W. Fairbanks and Elizabeth Curzon, of the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois, discuss the relationship between necrotic enteritis and nicotinic acid deficiency in swine. They conclude that the disease, or a syndrome almost identical with it, appears very frequently in swine on a ration low in or devoid of nicotinic acid. Sixty to 100 mg. of nicotinic acid per pig daily or 1 to 2 ounces of yeast per pig daily, fed as a supplement to the diet, will apparently protect the pig against the appearance of these lesions.

Two Men Discuss
Grass Silage

Successful Farming for September contains a twin article on "Grass Silage." Nieman Hoveland takes the silage from meadow to silo, and Cameron Hervey goes from silo to manger. Mr. Hoveland tells how the new "hybrid" farm machines speed the process of sowing and harvesting, while reducing the labor, and Mr. Hervey tells how farmers are feeding grass silage to their livestock, with some recent recommendations from various agricultural experiment stations on the subject.

A Century Of
U. S. Dairying

In the September issue of The Southern Planter, Ernest Kelly, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Dairy Industry, writes on "Dairying Since 1840." Mr. Kelly begins by stressing the importance of dairying in America, saying that it is a business in which the farm value of the products has increased from less than 34 million dollars in 1840 to over two billion dollars in 1938. The article discusses, in detail, the advances that have been made in dairy cattle and in dairy products during the last century.

Vitamin E
Research Needed

The North American Veterinarian, September, contains an article which outlines the research that is urgently needed on the practical requirements of vitamin E in farm animals. Many workers feel that, due to the widespread occurrence of vitamin E in feedstuffs, a deficiency in farm animals is unlikely. However, it is pointed out that the increased use of the germ of cereals for human consumption may reflect unfavorably on the type of material that will be available for animal consumption, with a resulting vitamin E deficiency in farm animals.

Affect Of
Breeding On
Poultry

In the U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine, September, H. L. Wilcke of Iowa State College writes on how breeding affects the poultry industry. The article starts with the various species of jungle fowl, and tells how they have been developed through a process of selection, crossing and intercrossing various breeds and varieties, until we have the various breeds as we know them today. Mr. Wilcke concludes with a discussion of the development of sex-linked poultry.

U. S. May Need
Dehydrated
Vegetables

In a summary of the food industries and their relationship to defense, Business Week, September 7, predicts that much experimentation may be expected in the dehydration of vegetables. The magazine says that garlic and onions are now dehydrated in quantities in Vacaville and elsewhere in California in tunnel, air-blast driers, and ground in hammer mills to produce a powder. While there have been no important developments in other dehydrated vegetables, if America mobilizes a great army, there will be a great demand for them, and the government will probably study processes.

Beltsville Cold
Storage Lab
Described

Refrigerating Engineering for September contains an article by D. F. Fisher, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, on the new cold storage laboratory at Beltsville. Mr. Fisher describes the plant and says that, because of its fine equipment, it will be relied upon for much of the fundamental research applicable generally throughout the country.

Exports To
Cuba Increase

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 10, says that over 725,000 tons of the products of American farms, mines and factories were exported to Cuba during the first six months of this year, according to a survey released Monday by the Cuban Committee of the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc. The exports were valued at \$43,393,526. This volume, the second largest half-year trade with Cuba since 1930, is 18.9 percent higher than the \$36,479,647 traffic in the first half of 1939. H. H. Pike, Jr., chairman of the committee, said: "Healthy Cuban-American trade, which is dependent almost entirely on the amount of sugar that Cuba can market in the United States, offers definite advantages to us. Besides taking large quantities of our surplus goods, Cuba provides U. S. consumers with their only dependable supply of low cost sugar under all conditions of war and peace."

France In Grave
Danger Of Famine

The New York Times, September 10, says that Dr. Joseph Stokes, Jr., representative of the American Friends Service Committee, who arrived in New York Monday, pictured the grave danger of famine in unoccupied France this winter and asserted that the children of the area were already beginning to show signs of malnutrition.

Wheat Down
On German Raids

The AP reports from Chicago, September 9, that increasing intensity of German attacks on London sent a chill through the grain market Monday and wheat led a price slump with losses ranging up to almost 2 cents a bushel at times. Maximum losses in wheat were $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Closing prices were $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{8}$ lower than Saturday.

Citrus Color
Charts Adopted

From Lakeland, Florida, September 10, the New York Journal of Commerce reports that the Florida Citrus Commission has adopted three color charts for use of inspectors. The charts will be used in determining "color break" of oranges and grapefruit before they are sent to the coloring room.

Strawberry
Yield Upped
By Thinning

The Washington Post, September 10, says that Dr. A. Lee Schrader of the University of Maryland department of horticulture, reports that tests with strawberry plants where runner plants had been thinned out so that they rooted seven inches apart yielded 5,123 quarts per acre against 3,599 for matted row plants. When the roots were thinned out to be 11 inches apart, the yield increased to 5,177.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXVIII, No. 51

Section 1

September 11, 1940.

U. S. TOBACCO EXPORTS REACH THREE-YEAR LOW

months of 1940. This is a drop of \$12,000,000 from 1939 and \$24,000,000 from 1938.

The Washington Post, September 11, says that Department of Commerce figures list at \$32,446,627 the total value of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco products sent abroad during the first seven

BUTTER PRICES SHOOT UP ON GOVERNMENT BID

first time since last March. The Federal stabilization agency's offer to pay 27 cents a pound touched off active short-covering and speculative buying.

The AP, September 10, reports that butter prices shot up 35 points to two-week highs in the futures market Tuesday as the Federally financed Dairy Products Marketing Association reentered the cash market for the

SAYS PROTECTIVE STRADDLES WILL BE FEWER

month, writes: ".....The limitation on straddles, and the ruling by the commission that purchases against unfixed call sales will come within the limit of 30,000 bales if carried into the delivery month, seems calculated to reduce the volume of the so-called 'protective straddle' which has been so popular among large spot firms in recent years."

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 11, says that Gardiner H. Miller, commenting on the September 5 order of the Commodity Exchange Commission limiting straddles made or held open during the delivery

CUBA'S FREE SUGAR QUOTA EXPIRES

disposed of and nearly one-half subject to sales contracts with the British Government as unshipped balances against much larger sales." When these sugars are called for, Mr. Mendoza states, "sellers will be forced to apply so-called 'World's Special quota' certificates against the sugars involved, at a cost of 15¢ to 20¢ a bag. This cost must be borne by the British Government."

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 11, says that Luis Mendoza of Cuba writes: "Cuba's World Free quota identity certificates legally expired August 31 still awaiting shipment -- mostly already

Henderson Says
Lumber Boost
Unjustified

The AP, September 11, reports that Defense Commissioner Leon Henderson asserted Tuesday that the U. S. preparedness program did not justify any increase in lumber prices, and that recent boosts resulted from "unfounded rumors" of defense needs.

Baltimore
Tobacco Sales
Decline

The Washington Star, September 10, says that sales of Maryland leaf tobacco in the Baltimore market were considerably lower last week than during the previous week. Receipts also declined. Sales last week totaled only 794 hogsheads, a decrease of 992 hogsheads from the previous week. Receipts were 1,123 hogsheads, a decline of 483 hogsheads from a week earlier.

Defense Requires
Much Pine Wood

According to the UP, September 10, H. C. Berckes, secretary-manager of the Southern Pine Association, has announced that forty Army and Navy projects, already approved by Congress, will require 400,000,000 feet of pine lumber. Two thirds of these projects are situated in the South, says Mr. Berckes, and the S.P.A. has made surveys to determine the potentialities of the Southern lumber regions, stocks on hand at the mills and mill capacities.

Canada Expects
Huge Wheat Crop

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 11, says that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Tuesday forecast the Canadian spring wheat yield at 538,224,000 bushels. The total wheat outturn, including fall wheat, was placed at 561,104,000 bushels, or just a shade under the all-time high of 567,000,000 bushels, produced in 1928.

Germans Say
France Due
For Rationing

The AP, September 6, says that the agricultural section of the German military administration has forecast a shortage of foodstuffs in occupied France, which can be met only with strict rationing this winter. Authoritative German sources predicted that the sugar beet crop would be only 20 to 25 percent of normal in the northern region of France, the grain harvest would be 70 percent of normal in the occupied region, and the hay crop would be 50 percent of normal. The most urgent rationing needs concern meat and fats, according to German sources.

Germany To Get
Rumanian Grain

From Berlin, September 10, the New York Times reports that the Germans have announced that an agreement has been reached with Rumania by which the nation's entire surplus grain supply will be exported to the Reich this year at a fixed price.

O'Neal Against
Self-Sufficient
Ag. Program in U.S.

The Des Moines Register, September 5, says that Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation warned farmers against the establishment of a self-sufficient agricultural program in the U.S., in a speech at Denison, Iowa. "If we lose our export market and go nationalistic, it will cost the corn belt seven to eight million acres now producing for export," Mr. O'Neal said.

Soybean Oil
Exports Above
Last Year

Soybean-oil exports from the United States during July were above 1,000,000 pounds, as compared with 239,000 pounds in July 1939. Shipments to Cuba and Chile showed an increase over the previous month; however, Canada and Finland, consistent purchasers in recent months, fell far below their monthly average for the current marketing year. This loss was overcome, to some extent, by the 428,000 pounds of oil exported to the French West Indies. Oil exports for the 10 months this season are equivalent to approximately 2 million bushels of beans. (Foreign Crops & Markets, September, 9.)

Price Benefits
Lag Behind
Output Rise

The New York Times, September 9, says that the great increase in the productivity of the individual American workman since 1900 has failed to bring about a proportionate reduction of the prices paid for goods by the consumer, according to a bulletin entitled The Anatomy of Prices, 1890-1940, just published by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The study points out that the U. S. has not taken full advantage of the technological gains made since the turn of the century.

Canadian Tobacco
Acreage Drops
25 Percent

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 6, says that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the total acreage planted to tobacco in Canada in 1940 is estimated at 67,700 acres as compared with 91,000 acres in 1939. This represents a decrease of 25.6 percent.

Superior Egg
Production
Inherited

Successful Farming, September, says that the Vineland (N.J.) Hen Test, supervised by W. C. Thompson, has proved that the ability to maintain profitable egg production for several seasons is definitely inherited. Thompson believes that many of these valuable, long-lived layers are culled from flocks each year, and that the development of such strains would greatly limit the need for pullet-replacement.

Describes Corn
Borer War

Farmers Guide for September 7 contains an article on the European corn borer by Charles E. Hughes. Mr. Hughes traces the history of this insect in the U. S., and goes on to describe the steps that are being taken toward its extermination.

Penny-A-GlassMilk to N.Y.School Children

The New York Times, September 11, says that Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, disclosed Tuesday that, starting October 1, New York City's schools will sell "penny milk" to pupils. According to the plan, worked out by the Board of Education in cooperation with Mayor LaGuardia and the Surplus Commodities Corporation, the Federal government will subsidize the distributors, paying them the difference between the penny collected from the children and the regular, 5-cent price of the milk.

Stamp PlanExtensions

Secretary Wickard has recently announced the extension of the food stamp plan to the following localities: Tyndall and the rest of Bon Homme County, S.D.; Yankton and the rest of Yankton County, S.D.; Superior and the rest of Douglas County, Wisconsin; and the following twelve counties in Nevada: Clark, Douglas, Elko, Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, Nye, Ormsby, Pershing and Storey. Already operating in five Nevada counties, the stamp plan now extends to all counties in the State.

Farmers RedeemLoan Corn

Corn producers since July 15 have been redeeming corn from 1938 and 1939 corn loans at the rate of approximately a million bushels a day, the Commodity Credit Corporation announced Tuesday. CCC officials said that the peak load of farm and warehouse stored corn, plus corn owned by the Corporation, came late in April of this year when the total reached 557,849,819 bushels of corn, of which 90,921,388 bushels were owned by CCC.

WeatherReport

High temperatures for the season and mostly abundant sunshine were very favorable for maturing crops rather generally in the principal agricultural sections of the country, although it was rather cool in parts of the East and there was too much cloudy weather and rain locally in some interior areas. While several sections of the country need moisture, principally the western part of the Great Plains, for the country as a whole the soil-moisture situation is normally favorable. There is a moderate need of rain for late crops in a good many places from South Carolina to Mississippi, and locally in the Ohio Valley, but elsewhere from the Mississippi Valley eastward moisture is mostly ample. (Weather & Crop Bulletin.)

Rotation GrazingSaid to PreventStomach Worms

The Bloomington Pantagraph, September 2, says that plant pathologists at the University of Illinois college of agriculture believe that rotation grazing is an ideal preventative measure for stomach worms. Since preventative measures are based on breaking the life cycle of the worm, the young and uninfested animals should not be allowed to come in contact with the manure from infested animals.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXVIII, No. 52

Section 1

September 12, 1940.

EXPORT-IMPORT
BANK BILL
PASSES SENATE

The Washington Post, September 12, says that Wednesday the Senate, by a 43-27 vote, approved the bill increasing the loan authority of the Export-Import Bank by \$500,000,000. The bill, designed to thwart Nazi inroads in Latin America, is intended to help develop the resources, stabilize the economics and provide for the orderly marketing of products of the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

BURLEY GROWERS
SET DATE FOR
REFERENDUM

The AP, September 11, says that representatives of growers in the nine principal burley tobacco States, called to Lexington, Kentucky, to recommend a date for this year's referendum on 1941 burley marketing quotas, voted unanimously for Saturday, November 23. The recommendation now awaits the approval of Secretary Wickard.

FORECAST BRITISH
LARD PURCHASES

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 12, says that American provision firms who export lard on a large scale anticipate an improvement in the foreign demand for this product, especially from the United Kingdom. During the past few weeks, many storage plants have been bombed and it is believed that most of the lard in storage was ruined. It was also estimated that between 25 and 35 percent of lard shipments to the United Kingdom were lost due to ship sinkings.

WHEAT, COTTON,
CORN SLIGHTLY UP

The AP, September 12, says that wheat, cotton and corn improved in futures markets Wednesday, while many commodities in the international trade group declined. At Chicago wheat closed 1/8 to 1/2 cent a bushel higher, and corn ended unchanged to 1/4 up.

PUERTO RICO'S
'39-'40 SUGAR
CROP UP SHARPLY

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 12, says that sugar production in Puerto Rico during the crop year 1939-40 totaled 1,018,804 short tons, raw value, according to the Puerto Rico Sugar Producer's Association. The previous crop outturned 851,959 short tons, raw value.

Sees CEA Order"Of Far-Reaching
Significance"

J. L. Severance writes, in the New York Journal of Commerce, September 12, that the September 5 order of the Commodity Exchange Commission, limiting speculative positions in cotton, and decreeing that straddle accounts must be cut to 30,000 bales when in a maturing month, is now recognized in the cotton trade as probably of far-reaching significance. Possibilities exist, he says, that the method of merchandising cotton through the buyer's call system may be affected, and, if so, that a larger amount of cotton may hereafter be purchased by users at fixed prices. Also, he adds, the ruling may have significance in regard to the price of cotton this season.

Winnipeg GrainPrices AtPegged Limits

From Winnipeg, September 11, the CTPS reports that prices on the grain exchange remained at the pegged limits Wednesday, October closing at 73-5/8, December 74-5/8.

Sugar Report For
First 7 Months

The Sugar Division of the AAA Wednesday issued its monthly statistical statement covering the first seven months of 1940, consolidating reports obtained from cane sugar refiners, beet sugar processors, importers, and others. Total deliveries of sugar during the period January-July, 1940, amounted to 3,830,636 short tons, raw value, compared with 3,614,103 tons during the corresponding period last year.

Canned TomatoesGiven NewStandards

Revised standards for grades of canned tomatoes, promulgated August 17, will become effective September 16, 1940 the Agricultural Marketing Service announced Wednesday. The new standards set minimum limits in three grades for drained weight, percentages of whole or almost whole tomatoes, small and large pieces in the pack, color, and defects. Canned tomatoes failing to meet the requirements of any of the three grades, or of the fill of container and quality standards promulgated under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of June 25, 1938, are designated as "substandard".

Dairymen WeedOut InferiorHerd Sires

Dairy farmers whose herds are enrolled in the dairy herd-improvement associations throughout the 48 States are making good use of the production records of their cows to weed out the inferior sires, the Bureau of Dairy Industry said Wednesday in issuing its fourth annual list of sires used and proved in the association herds. The 1940 list contains the names, and the dam-and-daughter comparisons, of 3,183 sires proved between April 1, 1939 and April 1, 1940. This number compares with 1,348 sires proved in the preceding 12 months.

Crop Insurance
Reviewed

The Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics for August contains an article by J. C. Clendenin, Assistant Professor of Finance, University of California, on "Crop Insurance -- An Experiment in Farm-Income Stabilization." Mr. Clendenin says that the wheat crop insurance venture may at this stage be called promising but unproved and that "several more experimental years" are needed to prove the salability of the insurance.

TVA Report On
Mosquito Control
And Conservation

Science for August 30 contains a report by E. L. Bishop of the TVA on the cooperative investigations of the relation between mosquito control and wildlife conservation in the Tennessee Valley area. Various practices and their effects are discussed.

New Short-Grain
Rice Suitable
To Arkansas

The Arkansas Gazette, September 1, says that rice experiments at the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture's Rice Branch Experiment Station, during the period 1931-39, indicate that Nakata Shinriki, an early short-grain variety, might be grown to advantage in Arkansas. None of the medium- and long-grain varieties grown in these experiments were better than those already in commercial production.

Buying Of Farms
Mounts In West

Western Farm Life, September 1, says that the Wichita Federal Land Bank has announced that approximately 900 farms and ranches in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico were purchased in the first half of 1940. This is a 25% increase over the first six months of 1939, and is 50% greater than the number of farms and ranches sold in the first half of 1938.

Wheat Gasoline
Too Expensive,
Canadians Say

The Northwestern Miller, September 4, says that scientists of the Canadian Natural Resources Council at Ottawa have made a report to the effect that it would not be economical to use wheat in the production of gasoline. The Ottawa scientists state that costs of the final fuel would run to 55¢ a gallon, while the best grade of gasoline can be produced from petroleum for 15¢.

Sea Island
Cotton Returns

The Florida Times-Union, September 8, contains an article by Herbert Bayer on the "comeback" now being staged by Sea Island Cotton in Florida and Georgia. Mr. Bayer tells how the growing of Sea Island cotton was almost wrecked by the boll weevil, but how the cooperation of the farmers, the USDA, the Florida Experiment Station and the State Agricultural Department has yielded capital results in bringing back this crop.

Hybrid Corn
In A Soft
Corn Year

Dr. H. K. Hayes, of the Minnesota Experiment Station says, in the Farmer for September 7, "In a soft corn year hybrid corn will have the advantage of uniformity in moisture content. Whenever it gets dry enough so that one ear will keep, then all of it will keep and we will not have the old problem of unevenness in maturity with part of the ears rotting in the crib while others are dry enough to keep.

Subsidy For
African Citrus
Growers

The California Cultivator, September 7, says that the secretary of agriculture of the Union of South Africa announced recently the establishment of a \$477,600 government-assistance scheme for the citrus growers. The purpose of the scheme is to offset heavy losses of last season and is particularly designed for the small growers.

Discuss Farm
Diversification

In the New England Homestead, September 7, George H. Soule writes a report on the livestock program at the Massachusetts State College Farm and Home week this year, where leaders of the New England livestock industry met to discuss wider diversification of New England agriculture. Mr. Soule outlines some of the most important speeches, and gives a resume of the general trend of the meeting.

Some Hog Men
Still Seek AAA
Tax Recovery

The National Provisioner, September 7, says that the fight for a law permitting hog raisers to sue to recover the processing taxes paid by packers under the AAA will be continued in Congress, according to a report at the annual meeting of the National Farmers' Hog Processing Tax Recovery Association, held in Des Moines recently.

Magazine Poll
On Need of AAA

Concerning a recent survey made among farmers on the AAA, Wallaces' Farmer, September 7, says that, of the farmers polled, 66% voted "yes" to the question, "Do you approve of the 1940 AAA program?" Sixty-one percent said that they thought that an AAA program will be needed in 1941, 14% were sure that the present farm program won't be needed, and 25% were doubtful. "Most of the doubtful ones," says the Farmer, "and a good many of those flatly opposed to the AAA, take this attitude because of a hope that somehow a war boom will develop."

Pea Cannors
To Advertise

Advertising Age, September 9, says that packers of more than sixty percent of the nation's canned peas have underwritten a nine-month merchandising and advertising program with movement of at least 23,000,000 cases as its goal. National magazine and point-of-sale newspaper advertising will feature the campaign.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXVIII, No. 53

Section 1

September 13, 1940.

NO CORN QUOTA REFERENDUM

There will be no referendum on corn marketing quotas this year, Secretary Wickard announced Thursday. The September crop report indicates a 1940 corn crop of 2,297,000,000 bushels. On the basis of latest available data which indicate unusually heavy withdrawals of loan corn for feeding to livestock, the corn carryover as of October 1, 1940, is estimated at 600,000,000 bushels. This is the largest carryover on record, comparing with the 10-year average for the period 1929-38 of 212 million bushels. The crop and carryover estimates indicate a total corn supply for the 1940-41 marketing year of 2,897,000,000 bushels. This supply is less than the 1940 marketing quota level, which has been determined as 2,930,000,000 bushels.

BRAZIL TO SPEND \$23,000,000 ON COFFEE

The New York Times, September 13, says that the Brazilian Government is expected to spend about \$23,000,000 to withdraw from the market 15,937,500 bags of coffee. By this means the government desires to stabilize the coffee market, eliminate excessive surpluses and regulate prices.

WHEAT DROPS; THEN RECOVERS

From Chicago the AP says that wheat prices Thursday dropped more than a cent but then recovered half the loss, closing 3/8-3/4 lower than Wednesday. Other grains weakened with wheat, while lard reflected hog price declines.

MAKE WINE FROM LEFT OVER WHEY

The AP, September 12, says that two men in the Baltimore laboratories of the National Dairy Products Corporation have made sherry and sauterne wines from whey left over from the manufacture of cheese. The new wine contains fifteen percent of alcohol by volume. With the addition of yeast and sugar, a quart of whey will make a quart of wine.

STAMP PLAN EXTENSIONS

Secretary Wickard Thursday announced that the Food Stamp Plan will be extended to Mitchell and the rest of Davison County, S.D., and to Augusta and the rest of Richmond County, Georgia.

Gasoline From
Molasses; Coal
From Cornstalks

From Detroit, September 12, Thomas R. Henry wires the Washington Star that Dr. Ernst Berl, research professor of chemistry at the Pittsburgh Carnegie Institute of Technology, announced before the American Chemical Society the perfection of a process for the production of high quality gasoline out of molasses in two hours, at a cost not much greater than that of getting petroleum from the earth. By variations of the same method, hard and soft coal can be made in an hour from grass, leaves, weeds, cotton, wood, cornstalks -- almost any other growing thing -- but at a cost considerably greater than that of mining it.

Peanut Program
Announced.

Final approval of a program designed to improve marketing conditions for peanut growers by diverting surplus peanuts of the 1940 crop to the manufacture of oil and by-products was announced Thursday by the Surplus Marketing Administration. The program becomes effective immediately. The program is similar to those which were in effect for the 1937, 1938 and 1939 crops.

Sept. 1 Cold
Storage Report

Net increases in total stocks of frozen fruits and vegetables, creamery butter, and cheese on September 1 are indicated by reports of cold storage warehousemen to the Agricultural Marketing Service. But significant reductions in stocks of frozen and cured meats and lard were noted during August, and stocks of both shell and frozen eggs were reduced, though at about the usual seasonal rate. A slight decrease was also noted in net poultry holdings. (AMS)

'39 Fertilizer
Report Shows
Fewer Grades

Fewer grades of fertilizers, and larger tonnage of mixtures containing high proportions of plant foods are progressive tendencies evident in the results of a survey and analysis of fertilizer sales in 1939. Both these trends have been recommended by State and Federal experimenters as desirable, and of advantage both to farmers and to manufacturers. The USDA investigators, A. L. Mehring and Lola S. Deming, had the cooperation of Herbert Willett of the National Fertilizer Association in assembling the figures. Their analysis of the results has just been published by the association as a special bulletin. Fertilizer sales for 1939 amounted to 7,616,000 tons. The survey gives details of the kinds and grades of more than 90 percent of this, or 6,905,984 tons.

Southern Science
Society to
Be Formed

According to the Richmond Times-Dispatch, September 10, Dr. George D. Palmer of the University of Alabama has announced that the Alabama Academy of Science will sponsor a meeting in Mobile next spring at which delegates from various Southern States academies of science and other scientific organizations will form the Southern Scientific Society, "to enable Southern scientists to become acquainted with one another and to know each other's problems."

Circulates Air
To Prevent Frost
In Peach Orchard

The Christian Science Monitor, September 10, reports that L. E. Godwin, a horticulturist who owns a peach orchard near Converse, S.C., used an aeroplane propeller and an automobile motor to circulate air in his peach orchard and thus prevent frost. To keep the machine operating smoothly and in perfect balance, Mr. Godwin uses a rudder similar to that on an aeroplane. This also helps to spread the air in a wide circle over the orchard.

4 In. Pole Roost
Helps Turkey
Breastbone

California Cultivator, September 7, says that the Wyoming Experiment Station has been working recently on a crooked breastbone of turkeys. They report that breastbones from turkeys which had roosted on a four-inch pole roost had less indentation than those from birds which had roosted on one-inch, two-inch, four-inch or six-inch flat roosts tilted at a seven degree angle. Four-inch pole roosts produced less indentation than any others when roosting commenced at four weeks of age.

AAA Forestry
Program Popular
In Northwest

An editorial in the Farmer, September 7, says: "The planting of trees by farmers will be given special attention in the AAA's 1941 farm program on the same basis as last year, but on a reduced scale..." This feature of the AAA program has been very popular with farmers in the Northwest, where drouth has played havoc with woodlots and shelterbelts. They think it should be expanded rather than reduced. But, to use an old saying, a 'half loaf is better than none.'"

Erosion Fought
At Sources
In Ontario

The (Canadian) Farmer's Magazine, September, contains an article by MacCallum Bullock on "Fighting the Little Waters," which tells of the way in which Ontario's government is engaged in fighting erosion by working with the "little waters," or streams, creeks and springs/which, after every rain, grow brown and muddy with the farm's best topsoil, carrying it downstream to dump it in some other part of the country where it is useless and may even destroy the fertility of other good land.

BAE Reports On Domestic wool prices in the next several months
Wool Situation will be supported by strong demand for wool in this country. But with imports of wool entering the United States in relatively large quantities, prices of wool in the United States during the next several months will depend to a considerable extent on the prices paid for imported wools. Prices paid for imported wool, in turn, will depend partly upon the quantities of Australian and South African wools released for export and the prices fixed for such wools by the British Government. Relatively large supplies of apparel wool will be available for United States buyers in Argentina and Uruguay. (Wool Situation, BAE.)

Hampshire Sow Successful Farming, September, says that a new
Sets Record all-time high for brood-sow productivity has been established by Sunflower Rose, a two-year-old Hampshire sow owned by Mrs. Cicley Roberts of Marionville, Missouri. According to the Hampshire Swine Registry, the three litters totaling 30 pigs raised by Sunflower Rose averaged 433 pounds at 56 days of age, an all-time high for all breeds.

Paper Lining The Milk Producers Review for September says
Recommended For that during the past two years the English nation
English Silos has been urging its farmers to put more livestock feed in silos, stating that, as an emergency measure, paper-lined silos would serve this purpose satisfactorily. This type of silo, the Review continues, has also proved valuable in this country, having been used frequently as an emergency silo for saving crops damaged by drought or frost.

Time Limits In Farm and Ranch, September, reports that exper-
Pork Freezing iments at the Kansas Experimental Station indicate that pork sausage should not be stored in freezer-lockers more than ninety to one hundred days, while pork loin roasts may be held in the frozen state up to 120 days. The experiment also favors the wrapping of fresh meats for freezer-locker storage in two thicknesses of paper to minimize evaporation and loss of flavor.

Missouri Farmers In Successful Farming, September, H. M. Dail,
Like Lespedeza of the University of Missouri, discusses the rapid increase in the growing of lespedeza on Missouri farms in the last thirteen years. Introduced by the University Experiment Station in 1927, lespedeza is grown in the State of Missouri today on 166,000 farms. Mr. Dail cites individual instances of the adaptability and the various advantages that Missouri farmers have found in this legume.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXVIII, No. 54

Section 1

September 16, 1940.

WALLACE FORESEES
HUGE WHEAT
SURPLUS AFTER WAR

From Moorhead, Minnesota, September 14, the AP says that Henry Wallace spoke there on the place of the wheat farmer in the world after peace comes and the likelihood of serious repercussions for agriculture. He predicted that, upon the war's end, central Europe will develop a great wheat growing urge and this nation's foreign wheat market outlets may be "almost destroyed." The country's farmers, he said, will be confronted with the problem of disposing of their production for export in other ways.

FORTIFIED FOODS
URGED FOR U. S.

The New York Times, September 16, says that the California Institute of Technology has submitted to the U. S. Government a national defense health plan that calls for the fortification of staple foods with vitamins and minerals on a nation-wide scale. The fortification would be done where foods are processed, all foods purchased would be rich in their most important values and the nation would automatically be "sparkled into increased efficiency."

JOURNAL SEES
MERGER OF 5 N.Y.
COMMODITY MARKETS

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 16, says that closer cooperation between commodity exchanges with a view toward stronger representation and greater economy in operations in the interest of both exchange members and the exchanges themselves is strongly urged by a number of leading New York commodity men. While no definite program is set yet, it is visioned by some that the ultimate goal of such a movement might be the merger of all five New York commodity exchanges or at least the formation of an association of commodity exchanges, with full maintenance of their individual identities, but with mutual associate membership rights among them.

5-CENT MILK
SALES DOUBLE

The Washington Post, September 15, says that average daily sales of 5-cent milk under the Board of Public Welfare have doubled since the first week of operation five weeks ago, according to Conrad Van Hynning, assistant welfare director. Since August 12, 57,000 quarts of milk have been sold.

Drought Cuts
Australian
Wheat Crop

From Melbourne, September 15, a New York Times dispatch says that the prolonged drought has badly damaged Australia's wheat lands. The next crop is expected to be 100,000,000 bushels less than last year's 210,160,000 bushels.

Potato Beetle
Menaces Germany

The New York Times, September 15, says that S.B. Redecker, American Consul at Frankfort, Germany, says that the potato beetle has become a serious menace to Germany's most important food crop, and the fight against it has taken on the aspect of a national crusade to preserve the German way of life. By far the world's largest producer of potatoes, Germany's annual output in recent years has amounted to some 50,000,000 metric tons. This year it may not be so big.

Record Wheat
Supply In Canada

The Canadian wheat supply for the marketing year beginning August 1 is expected to be in the neighborhood of 834,191,000 bushels, the largest in the history of the country, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. Domestic utilization during the past 10 years averaged 111,420,000 bushels annually, so that a surplus of 722,771,000 bushels for export and for carry-over is indicated. Actual exports during the 1939-40 season amounted to 208,000,000 bushels compared with the average of 200,014,000 bushels for the 9-year period ending with the 1938-39 marketing season. The 1940 wheat crop is estimated at 561,104,000 bushels compared with 489,623,000 bushels in 1939.

German Tobacco
Shortage Seen

A shortage of tobacco in Germany is indicated in a report to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations that the German Women-Students organization has requested its members to reduce smoking or give it up entirely for the duration of the war to reserve for the army a larger proportion of the limited supplies available. Foreign Crops and Markets, weekly publication of the Office, also reports this week that Germany has removed for the duration of the war the restriction against selling single cigarettes in stores which do not have the small packages containing 3 to 12 cigarettes. The report indicates either a shortage of cigarettes or of packaging material.

Parity Payment
Rules Announced

The provisions under which producers of corn, cotton, rice, tobacco and wheat may earn 1941 parity payments were announced Friday by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Payments will be made to eligible producers from a fund of \$212,000,000 appropriated for this purpose. The 1941 parity provisions are essentially the same as those in effect for the 1940 program.

CCC Reports
Wheat Loans

Total wheat loans reported to Commodity Credit Corporation through September 11 were 121,750,211 bushels the Corporation announced Friday. The number of individual notes totaled 187,530 with a total value of \$87,508,916.18. This compares to 96,718,411 bushels placed in the 1939 loan on 138,146 notes on the same date last year with a value of \$68,798,903.34.

Canada May Have
Hog-Poultry
Shortage

Canada is now not only able to meet her own and British needs for bacon and poultry products, but may even have a surplus, unless serious war damage to British stocks makes it necessary to obtain additional supplies from the nearest source, says an article in this week's Foreign Crops and Markets. The information is based upon the final report of conference held recently in Ottawa under the auspices of the Canadian Agricultural Supplies Board. It appears, however, that if British demands for dairy products should be greatly increased, Canadian supplies -- especially of butter -- probably would be inadequate. Increased cheese production already has been recommended.

Farm Employment
Up In August

The number of persons employed on United States farms rose more sharply than usual during August but, on September 1, was still about 3 percent less than at the same time last year, the Agricultural Marketing Service reported Friday. From August 1 to September 1 this year, employment declined slightly in North Atlantic and North Central States. These declines were more than offset by sharp increases in other States. For the country as a whole, farm employment was estimated to be 94 percent of the 1910-14 average as compared with 90 a month earlier and 97 a year ago. An analysis of reports from 21,000 farmers indicated that approximately 11,352,000 persons were working on farms on the first of this month.

UtilizationProblems of Pulp,
Paper Industry

In the Journal of Forestry, September, R. B. Wolf, of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, writes on "Utilization Problems of the Pulp and Paper Industry." The paper is illustrated by graphs and tables showing the pulp output and consumption of various countries during the past fifteen years. Mr. Wolf says that, since the outbreak of war in Europe, Canada and the United States have become the world's principal sources of pulp, and his article is concerned with problems of the readjustment and the expansion of this industry in this hemisphere.

Vitamin B₁
Discussed

In the American Miller, September, Dr. Frank M. Parker, of Merck & Co., Inc., writes on Vitamin B₁ for Flour Fortification. Doctor Parker offers his article in question-answer form, beginning with the question "What is a vitamin?" and ending with a bibliography of published articles of practical character on the subject of vitamin B₁ and its place in foods.

Cites Vegetables
Suitable For
Quick Freezing

O. B. Combs, Department of Horticulture, University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, writes, in Quick Frozen Foods for August, on varieties of vegetables suitable for quick freezing. Mr. Combs discusses the entire matter of quick-freezing foods, and then takes up specific vegetables, one by one, citing the varieties that are most suitable to freezing, and giving results of his tests at the University.

Symposium On
New Cotton Uses

The Journal of Home Economics, September, conducts a symposium on recent research to increase the use of cotton. Ruth O'Brien writes on "Cotton Fabric Research in the Bureau of Home Economics," R. J. Cheatham discusses "Domestic Utilization of Cotton in Relation to Economic Conditions of the South," and Walter M. Scott covers "The Importance of Chemical Finishing in Increasing the Consumption of Cotton Textiles."

Experiment In
Texas With "Bald
Headed" Cotton

In the Dallas News, September 9, Victor Schoffelmayer tells of the research, now going on at Planters Cotton Mill, near Dallas, which is directed toward the development of cotton which will yield little or no fiber of commercial length as we know it, and instead give a sufficient tonnage of seed per acre to pay farmers to raise such a crop. At Planters Cotton Mill, near Dallas, Mr. Schoffelmayer says that there is growing a stand of "baldheaded" cotton, with slick black seeds in about the usual numbers to each cotton boll and of a size to make the experiment commercially promising.

More Winter
Vegetables Come
In From Mexico

California Cultivator, September 7, says that exports of winter vegetables from Mexico during the 1939-40 season, November 23-May 25, amounted to 37,256,000 pounds, or about nineteen percent more than exports in the previous season, according to a report from the American Vice-Consul at Nogales, Sonora. The reduction of winter-vegetable supplies in Florida and Texas, as a result of cold damage in late January, and favorable growing conditions in Mexico, were chiefly responsible for the sharp increase in exports.

Wallaces' Farmer
On Federal
Farm Policies

Wallaces' Farmer, September 7, in an editorial, "Why Hog Prices Are Not Lower," says: "Without corn acreage control and corn loans putting the brakes on hog production, and without federal purchases helping pork consumption, where do you suppose hog prices would be now? Many farmers, partly sheltered by the wall of federal farm policies, haven't realized what a storm was going on in the world. Take away corn acreage control, surplus distribution and Food Stamps and they would soon find out."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXVIII, No. 55

Section 1

September 17, 1940.

CONSENT DECREE ENDS CHI. MILK TRUST CHARGES

From Chicago, the AP, September 16, says that the Government's anti-trust case against 45 individuals, corporations and associations in the milk industry was dismissed Monday. The charges were dropped when a consent decree was entered enjoining them from fixing prices, controlling supplies and suppressing competition in the huge Chicago market.

MEDITERRANEAN TRADE ROUTE REOPENED

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 17, says that the reopening of the trade route into the Mediterranean via Gibraltar, which has been blocked since Italy's entrance into the war in the middle of June, was instituted early Monday with the sailing of the Hellenic Lines' steamer, Anghyra for Greece and Turkey.

WHEAT, COTTON UP CORN WEAKENS

The AP says that wheat rose 1/4 to 1/2 cent a bushel Monday. Buying was influenced by an upturn in securities and a mildly cheerful interpretation of war news. Corn, however, dropped 3/4 to 1-1/8 cents on favorable weather and liberal receipts as harvest time neared. Cotton advanced 15 to 30 cents a bale in New York.

ARGENTINE WHEAT TRADE SEEN LIGHT

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 17, says that shipments of Argentine wheat for the balance of the year are expected to run on a small scale because of the small exportable surplus, this now being figured at a little over 13,500,000 bushels, as against nearly 121,000,000 bushels a year ago. Wheat shipments so far this year have been somewhat below recent years for this reason, totaling 113,385,000 bushels since January 1, as compared with 122,135,000 bushels in the same period last year.

LIVESTOCK DISEASES FOUGHT IN FRANCE

An AP dispatch from Paris (September 12, delayed; via Berlin) says that German and French veterinarians are collaborating actively to stamp out epidemics threatening to ravage livestock in occupied France. It has been officially declared in Paris that the danger of epidemics has been greatly increased by the war and the chaotic events that have followed.

Urges Farmers
To Increase
Milk Production

The Washington Times Herald, September 17, says that B. B. Derrick, secretary of the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers Association, in a bulletin sent to farmers Monday, urged increased production of milk in the Washington area as a move to prevent any shortage of the product. He pointed out that shipments last month totaled 80,000 gallons, or only 9,000 gallons more than sales in the District.

Drought, Dust
Cut Oklahoma
Population

The New York Times, September 17, says that Oklahoma lost 66,232 persons between 1930 and 1940, a drop attributed to the years of drought and dust, as preliminary figures on the population of the states were made public by the Census Bureau Monday. There are now 2,329,808 persons in Oklahoma as compared with 2,396,040 ten years ago, it was reported.

Food Stamp
Extensions

Secretary Wickard has recently announced the extension of the Food Stamp Plan to the following localities: Hollis and the rest of Harmon County, Oklahoma; Muskogee and the rest of Muskogee County, Oklahoma; Vernon and the rest of Wilbarger County, Texas; Oconto and the rest of Oconto County, Wisconsin; Shawano and the rest of Shawano County, Wisconsin; and Redfield and the rest of Spink County, South Dakota.

Poultry and Egg
Production

With slightly more layers on farms than last year, egg production in August was the largest for the month since 1931, the Agricultural Marketing Service reports. This reflects the rate of lay, which, with one exception, was the highest for any August on record. Reported egg prices were slightly lower than a year ago, but chicken prices, with less than the usual number of birds raised, were a little higher. Feed prices, however, were much higher and the feed-egg ratio was less favorable to producers than last year, though about equal to the 10-year (1929-38) August average.

Dairy Production
Summary

The outstanding change in dairy conditions during August was the marked recovery of pastures in some central States. In Iowa the condition of pastures rose from below the 10-year drought-period average on the first of August to the highest September condition since 1924. With pastures improving during August in all the North Central States except Ohio and Indiana, creamery butter production, which was running 3 percent below last year at the beginning of August, was about that much above last year by the end of the month. The decline in pastures in the Northeast appears to have affected production only slightly. (Dairy Production, September.)

Wheat Varieties
Adapted To
Missouri

In Missouri Farmer, September 1, J. M. Poehlman, of the Missouri College of Agriculture, writes on varieties of wheat that are particularly adapted for growing in the State of Missouri. Mr. Poehlman outlines the history of wheat growing in the State, and then separately takes up those varieties that are most suitable there.

Wisconsin Zones
To Rid State Of
"Rural Slums"

In New Republic, September 2, an article, "Abolishing Rural Slums," tells how the State of Wisconsin has extended the theory of zoning from cities to rural areas, and how an act of the legislature has given counties the right to zone land as unsuited to agriculture. Thus, says the New Republic, the farmer gets a chance to make a living; the county, able to close down wilderness schools and roads, saves tremendous sums; and the public acquires new recreational centers and state forests, made from the submarginal land.

"Soft, Velvety"
Leaf From New
Cigar Seed

Tobacco, September 5, says that Irvin M. Allen, Shelby, North Carolina, farmer, is exhibiting what he believes to be a new type cigar leaf with which he is experimenting. Mr. Allen, who says that he obtained "a new type of seed" for the experiment, grew the tobacco along with his regular crop. The leaves of the new plant are soft and velvety, and apparently of good quality.

Soybean Meeting
Described

Seed World, September 6, outlines, in detail, the meeting of the American Soybean Association in Dearborn, Michigan, recently. At the conference, W. L. Burlison, head of the agronomy department, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, spoke on soybean research, and Dr. R. T. Miller, director of the U. S. Regional Soybean Industrial Laboratory at Urbana presented a progress report on the work accomplished there during the last year.

Livestock Men
Map Program
In Midsouth

The Memphis Commercial Appeal, September 6, says that directors of the Southern Livestock Producers Association, meeting in Memphis, decided upon the following program for the betterment of the livestock industry in the Midsouth area: 1.) To improve and extend cattle pasturage; 2.) To improve herd sires, thus breeding better cattle; 3.) To increase production of such cattle, and 4.) To control disease through study and education.

Paper On
Cotton Hose

In The Journal of Home Economics, September, there is a paper on "Physical Properties of Women's Full-Fashioned Hosiery Knit From Commercial Cotton Yarns" by three members of the Bureau of Home Economics, Margaret B. Hayes, Emma C. Peterson and Delia A. Taylor.

New RoofingUses Cotton Base

The New Orleans Times-Picayune, September 8, says that J. Harris Hardy, a Mississippi cotton planter, has invented a new type of cement roofing shingle formed around an aggregate of open-mesh cotton fabric. By virtue of the reinforcing fabric and other innovations in its design and manufacture, it achieves a performance unclaimed for other types of roofing materials. Mr. Hardy was assisted in his experiments by the USDA, Mississippi State College, Portland Cement Company and the National Cotton Council.

Recommends FlaxFor South Texas

In the Dallas News, September 9, E. S. McFadden, Texas A. and M. College agronomist, says that test plantings by agricultural experiment stations and farmers in South Texas show that flax is a profitable crop for that region, if managed properly by the grower, with yields averaging around twelve bushels to the acre. This yield is well above that of the main flax growing areas in the U.S., said McFadden.

Floods SlashVa. Tobacco,Peanut Yields

The Richmond Times-Dispatch, September 13, says that the Virginia Cooperative Crop Reporting Service announced in its September report that August floods in the state slashed ten percent from the predicted flue cured tobacco yield for this season, cut the peanut harvest by eleven percent and did noticeable damage to corn and other crops.

Nicotine AlmostBred Out OfU. S. Tobaccos

Science News Letter, September 14, says that L. N. Markwood, a USDA chemist, has discovered that in certain modern tobaccos, bred for many years to reduce their nicotine content, the predominating alkaloid is now no longer nicotine but a chemically related compound, nornicotine. Tried out on laboratory animals, nornicotine proves to have a much weaker toxic effect, in one case being only a tenth as poisonous as a comparable dose of nicotine.

Newsweek SeesSmall Rise InLiving Costs

Newsweek, September 16, says that a survey of government statisticians and of private commodity experts indicates that the war and defense program aren't expected to affect the cost of living much during the rest of this year. Over-all living costs, as compared with costs in the same months of the previous year, are unlikely to increase by more than 2% to 5% before spring.

U.C. InvestigatesGrowing Cork AsCommercial Crop

The Los Angeles County Farm Bureau Monthly, September, says that the Forestry Division of the University of California is interested in locating as many cork oak trees as possible. This division, in cooperation with a commercial cork oak concern, is making investigations on cork growing as a commercial crop.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXVIII, No. 56

Section 1

September 18, 1940.

CORN SURPLUS
PROGRAM LAUNCHED
IN ARGENTINA

From Buenos Aires, September 17, the AP reports that the grain regulating board purchased about 40,000,000 bushels of surplus corn Tuesday, under its first day of operations under the law which established the body. It was presumed generally that most of the corn would go into storage and that part would be used for the distillation of alcohol for motor fuel.

WOOL LABELING
BILL AGREEMENT
SEEN THIS WEEK

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 18, says that House and Senate conferees on the Schwartz wool labeling bill have reached complete agreement on the differences in the legislation and may seek approval of the conference report this week.

AXIS CAUSES
FOOD SHORTAGE
IN YUGOSLAVIA

From Belgrade, September 16, a New York Times dispatch says that rising prices, resulting from the increased scarcity of food in Yugoslavia, have forced the government to tighten control over marketing and to take firm measures against food hoarding and speculation. The shortage is caused not so much by this year's unusually bad crop conditions as by pressure from Germany and Italy to keep up big exports to those countries.

DEFENSE PLAN
RAISES INDEX
TWO POINTS

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 18, says that the Federal Reserve Board Tuesday said that direct and indirect effects of the defense program upon the durable goods and textile industries were responsible for a two-point increase in its index of industrial production. It was raised to 123 in August from 121 in June and July. Production, employment and distribution to consumers increased in August, and the board added that prices of industrial materials were somewhat higher in the middle of September than a month earlier.

FOOD RATIONING
FOR NAZI-HELD
ZONE IN FRANCE

From Vichy, September 17, the AP says that the urgent question of food supplies for unoccupied France was discussed again at a Cabinet meeting Tuesday. Dispatches from Paris said that strict rationing of all principal foodstuffs would be begun in the Nazi-held zone next Monday.

Sugar Rallies
On Legislative
Action Prospect

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 18, reports that the sugar market rallied a few points Tuesday with the tenor of the overnight news from Washington suggesting the prospect of action on the Cummings sugar bill before Congress adjourns. Domestic futures improved 1 to 2 points and the world contract was unchanged to 2 points higher.

Wheat, Cotton
Continue Rise
Corn Still Dips

The AP says that most commodities inched forward in major futures markets Tuesday, but traders continued to keep a wary eye on the battle of Britain. At Chicago wheat rose 1/8 to 5/8 of a cent a bushel. Corn, however, dipped 1/8 to 5/8, influenced by favorable weather conditions for the new crop. Buyers had to bid up cotton prices 15 to 45 cents a bale to obtain contracts at New York.

SMA To Buy Food
Cotton, Blankets
For Finn Relief

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 18, says that the Surplus Marketing Administration is preparing to purchase large supplies of foodstuffs, cotton and cotton blankets for the American Red Cross for shipment to Finland. Purchases will be made from the \$50,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the Red Cross.

Italy Orders
Against New
Spaghetti Plants

From Rome, September 16, the UP says that the Ministry of Corporations has issued orders against new spaghetti factories or enlargement of present plants, since "the present output is far greater than the raw materials now available and the needs of consumers."

BAE Reviews
Demand-And-Price
Situation

The demand for farm products by consumers has been increasing in recent months as general business conditions and purchasing power have picked up. This has more than offset unfavorable developments in the export situation, and prices received by farmers advanced moderately in August and September. The general export outlook for farm products remains very unsatisfactory, even though it is possible that Great Britain, because of the difficulties of maintaining plant operations and storage supplies under the stress of intensified German air raids, may turn to the United States for increasing amounts of processed farm commodities. Wholesale commodity prices in the United States have advanced moderately since mid-August, rising about 3 percent. (BAE-Demand and Price Situation.)

Weather
Report

According to the Weather & Crop Bulletin, generally fair weather and abundant sunshine made an ideal week for harvesting late crops, and other farm work, except that the soil is too dry for plowing over large areas. In fact, a good rain is now needed practically everywhere between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains, although there is sufficient soil moisture for present needs in some sections.

Cow's Producing
Ability Indexed
By Udder

Milk Producers Review, September, says that E. J. Perry, extension dairyman at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, said recently that the udder of the dairy cow is receiving more attention than ever before from dairymen. "Mammary development," he announced, "is the one most reliable index of the cow's producing ability."

Swine Erysipelas
New Manifestation
Of Old Cholera

George A. Hawthorne, in the North American Veterinarian for September, writes on some "Clinical Experiences With Swine Erysipelas." Mr. Hawthorne says that, looking back over his experiences in practice, he is inclined to believe that swine erysipelas is just another phase of what used to be called cholera and has emerged, diagnostically, as a separate disease entity just as did "necro" and suipestifer infection before it.

AAA Practices
Popular In
Wyoming

The Wyoming Stockman-Farmer for September says that Wyoming ranchers and farmers have moved enough earth in building pits and reservoirs and spreader dams under the AAA program since 1936 to build a wall three feet thick and nearly seventeen feet high around the entire State of Wyoming. Under these practices, a total of 12,474,617 cubic yards of earth have been moved.

War Cuts Cod
Liver Oil
Imports

The European war's toll on U. S. and Canadian cod liver oil imports is discussed by Dr. H. D. Branion in the Canadian Poultry Review for September. Doctor Branion is interested in the cod liver oil situation in its relationship to poultry feeding for the purpose of supplying vitamins A and D. The article, which will be continued in the October issue, takes up also the functions of A and of D and discusses other sources of these vitamins.

Many Factors
Control Egg Size

Successful Farming for September says that F. P. Jeffrey of the New Jersey Experiment Station has reported that experiments at the Station showed that November- and January-hatched pullets produced more pee-wee eggs than those from April, June and September hatches. Egg weight for any given period seemed to be influenced by age, temperature and body size.

Turkey Disease
Research Cited

Dr. J. Holmes Martin and Stanley Marsden have written a comprehensive history of blackhead research in Turkey World for September. The article covers all research in this line, beginning with 1895, when Dr. Theobald Smith published, in a USDA bulletin, his belief that a small microscopic one-celled organism was the cause of blackhead in turkeys.

Third of Florida
Citrus Fruits
Goes Into Cans From Lakeland, Florida, September 6, the AP reports that more than 13,000,000 field boxes of grapefruit and oranges, almost a third of the 1939-40 Florida crop, went into cans, according to the Florida Citrus Commission. Only 10,421,000 field boxes were used by canners the previous season.

New Type Barley
Satisfactory California Cultivator, September 7, tells of a new barley, known as Vaughn, which was introduced recently by the College of Agriculture at Davis, Arizona. When twenty acres each of Atlas and Vaughn barley were harvested this season, it was found that the Vaughn variety outyielded the Atlas on the average of eight sacks an acre. In tests at Vina and Proberta (Arizona) last year, Vaughn proved to have a stiff straw, and did not lodge so badly as some other varieties.

Prairie Farmer
Warns Wheat Men
Of New Variety An editorial in Prairie Farmer, September 7, tells farmers of a relatively new variety of wheat, known as Kawvale, which seems to be growing in popularity with wheat growers, since it has proved to be a good producer. The Farmer, quoting the Wheat Flour Institute, says that, although it is rated as a red soft wheat in Southern Illinois, it is of very poor milling quality. When this wheat shows up at a soft wheat mill, says the Farmer, the price goes down, sometimes as much as six cents a bushel.

Paper Polls
Farmers On Use
Of Substitutes Wallaces' Farmer, September 7, announced the results of a recent survey of Iowa farmers on their use of lard and butter substitutes. The paper found that about three percent of the state's farm families apparently use butter substitutes, while seven percent of the farm families polled use lard substitutes. In comment, the Farmer says: "Farm families in a hog state shouldn't be using any lard substitutes at all. Seven percent isn't a lot, but it's still too many."

Phosphates In
Relation To
Soil Fertility The Idaho Statesman, September 8, says that Dr. Elmer G. Peterson, president of the Utah State Agricultural College, opened the National Phosphate Conference in Ogden, Utah, recently with an evaluation of the place of phosphates in relation to continuing soil fertility. Doctor Peterson said that a considerable measure of our present soil problem in the dust bowl area and elsewhere is due to phosphate deficiency.

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Vol. LXXVIII, No. 57

Section 1

September 19, 1940.

COTTON QUOTA REFERENDUM DECEMBER 7

Secretary Wickard today announced a national cotton marketing quota for the marketing year beginning August 1, 1941. The national quota is the same as the one in effect this year. With normal yields, it will make possible the marketing of approximately 12 million bales of cotton, produced on an acreage near that of the 1940 season. In 1940 cotton acreage allotments totaled 27,900,000 acres, while farmers planted about 25,100,000 acres. The 1941 marketing quota will not become effective unless approved by two-thirds of the eligible cotton growers who vote in a referendum to be held Saturday, December 7.

PIERSON ARRIVES IN BRAZIL FOR TRADE PARLEYS

The New York Times, September 19, says that Warren Lee Pierson, president of the Export-Import Bank has arrived in Rio for a four day stay. He said he knew nothing of reported Export-Import Bank financing of purchases of Brazilian coffee and raw materials for the U. S. War Department. He said he had no plans for a deal with Brazil, but would discuss trade matters with officials.

MIDDLE BELT LEAF BRINGS 18-20 CENTS

From Durham, September 19, the AP reports that prices on the Middle Belt tobacco markets continued to range around the 18 to 20-cents-a-pound level Wednesday, slightly above last year's opening figures. Durham reported that prices held around the opening level of \$18.66 a hundred.

TO DISCUSS CORN BORER CONTROL

The AP says, from Norfolk, that a meeting of farmers has been called for this afternoon to discuss methods of control of the European corn borer, which has severely damaged the crop in the Pungo district of Princess Anne County.

PHILADELPHIA TO GET STAMP PLAN ABOUT OCTOBER 1

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 19, says that the Philadelphia City Council's Finance Committee has approved an ordinance appropriating \$200,000 to enable operation of the stamp plan at neighborhood stores. It is expected that it will be in operation about October 1.

Dr. Mohler Speaks
At Univ. of Pa.

Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, spoke today at the Bicentennial celebration of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Delving into the history of veterinary science, Dr. Mohler, who is an alumnus of the University, reviewed the benefits which increasing mastery over animal diseases has contributed to human welfare.

Alfalfa Vitamin
Used In Cancer
Treatment

The New York Herald Tribune, September 19, says that Dr. Louis F. Fieser, professor of chemistry at Harvard, revealed Wednesday that the blood-clotting vitamin K, liberally found in alfalfa, is being used in Harvard laboratories to treat animal cancers produced by hydrocarbons. Doctor Fieser spoke during the third session of the University of Pennsylvania Bicentennial Conference in Philadelphia.

Wheat Rises As
Other Staples
Drop

The AP, September 19, says that, while wheat pointed upward Wednesday, other staples in major futures markets lost some of their recent forward momentum. At Chicago wheat closed 1/2 to 1-1/8 cents a bushel higher. Corn ended 5/8 lower to 5/8 higher. The final range of cotton in New York was 15 cents a bale higher to 10 lower.

Grasshoppers
Plague Utah

From Salt Lake City, September 18, the UP says that agricultural authorities estimate that grasshoppers would take a crop toll of \$1,500,000 in Utah this year -- the same damage done annually for the last five years. The Mormon cricket, which once plagued the state, has been controlled by dusting and poison.

BAE Reviews The
Dairy Situation

Three factors stand out as of particular importance in the outlook for dairy farmers. First is the moderate but widespread tendency for farmers to increase the number of milk cows. This trend has been in progress for more than 2 years and promises to continue further. Second is the prospect for a higher level of business activity during the coming year than in the past year, which means greater employment and larger pay rolls. Third, further increases in exports of dairy products and a sharp curtailment in imports of cheese are in prospect. (BAE--Dairy Situation.)

Foreign Commerce
In Peace, In War

The September issue of The Annals (of the American Academy of Political and Social Science) is devoted to discussion of "Our Foreign Commerce in Peace and War," edited by R. L. Kramer of the University of Pennsylvania. The articles cover the bases of U.S. foreign trade, the reciprocal trade pacts, war and U.S. trade, and our trade with Latin America.

British Seek
Big Argentine
Trade Credit

John W. White, New York Times Correspondent in Buenos Aires, says that Great Britain is negotiating for a credit which may reach 40,000,000 pounds sterling to facilitate purchases of meats, cereals and other products during the second year of the war. Though no official announcement has been made, details are being studied by Finance Minister Pinedo, of the commission for the study of economic questions.

New Vitamin,
Biotin, A Primary
Source of Food

The AP, September 13, says that the American Chemical Society Convention in Detroit was told of a new vitamin, biotin, the "most potent and powerful physiological substance ever discovered." Biotin is a part of the vitamin B "complex," which means that it is vital for man. It is so powerful that it is measured in thousandths of a millionth of a gram. Without it soil germs, the azotobacter, which fix nitrogen for plant growth, are unable to work. This fixation is the basis for all plant life, and therefore biotin is probably a primary source of all the food on earth.

Tachina Fly
Helps Fruit Men

From Santa Rosa, California, September 14, the UP says that Sonoma County fruit growers are counting on the activities of the Tachina fly this season to assist them in growing a good crop. The fly, closely resembling the "blue bottle fly," lives entirely on caterpillars, one of the worst fruit enemies.

Fats and Oils
Covered by BAE

The record large production of fats and oils in the United States, together with the marked shrinkage in export outlets for lard, has tended to depress prices of fats and oils in recent months despite improvement in domestic demand. Prices for most fats in August were lower than in July. And except for butter and marine oils, prices for domestic fats, coconut oil, and palm oil were near or below the relatively low levels of August 1939. Supplies of domestically produced fats in the 1940-41 marketing season are expected to be slightly less than the large supplies of 1939-40. (BAE -- The Fats and Oils Situation.)

Solvents from
Petroleums

Three new chemicals, naphthas that have important uses as solvents in lacquers and lacquer thinners used in automobile finishes, are now obtained from petroleums, which are coming to rival coal and coal tar as important sources of raw materials, says a report in Science for September 13. Copper naphthenate, obtained by combining copper with naphthenic acids which are minor constituents of nearly all petroleums, protects wood, rope, and canvas against dry rot, mildew, and many marine growths.

Fertilizers
As Used In Soil
Conservation H. H. Bennett, Chief, Soil Conservation Service, writes in Better Crops With Plant Food, August-September issue, on the use of fertilizers in soil conservation. Mr. Bennett cites various experiments that have been conducted by the Soil Conservation Service to find the relationship between soil fertility and soil erosion and concludes that fertility must be maintained at the highest practicable level, if erosion is to be checked permanently.

Vitamin C Milk
A Possibility Food Field Reporter, September 16, says that production of vitamin-C fortified milk on a commercial scale, and its marketing through normal channels should be practical, if steps are taken rigidly to exclude contamination by copper and exposure to light during processing and delivery. This was brought out before the Detroit meeting of the American Chemical Society by Professor H. A. Schuette and associates of the Department of Chemistry and Industry, University of Wisconsin.

Light Traps
For Insects The Blue Anchor, September, says that light traps which attract insect pests to their glow and then electrocute them with electrically charged wires have now been approved for commercial manufacture, according to Professor W. B. Herms, of the University of California College of Agriculture. Investigations with light traps were begun in the University's laboratories more than ten years ago. They have been used to control many pests, including the grape leafhopper, the codling moth, the Clear Lake gnat and the corn ear worm.

Suggests Sheep
Raising On Poor
Canadian Land The (Canadian) Farm and Ranch Review, September, says that Hon. J. T. Taggart, Saskatchewan's Minister of Agriculture, sees, as a result of Hitler's European drive, abandonment of 10,000,000 acres of low grade wheat land in Western Canada. Mr. Taggart suggested that these acres be devoted to sheep ranching, since "wool and mutton are the only important livestock products of which there is a deficiency in Canada at the present time."

Paprika Being
Grown in Fla. The National Seedsman, September, says that, for the first time, paprika is being grown in the U. S., at the Florida Experiment Station and nearby trucking farms. Dr. F. S. Jamison, of the Station, says that this country has been importing something like seven million pounds of cured paprika each year from Yugoslavia, Spain and Hungary. The European war has almost closed the European market, however, so importers have been seeking a domestic supply of the pepper.

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Vol. LXXVIII, No. 58

Section 1

September 20, 1940.

ARGENTINA PUTS

BAN ON U.S. GOODS

From Buenos Aires, a New York Times dispatch, September 19, says that Argentina has put an embargo on all future imports from the United States, although Thursday's newspapers carried a formal denial by Finance Minister Frederico Pinedo that the government has taken any restrictive measures against U. S. trade. But the Exchange Control Board has put an inescapable ban into effect by suspending issuance of all import licenses for entry of any U. S. merchandise. The AP dispatch on this story says that the embargo is "a drastic move to conserve dollar exchange."

PALESTINE

TO INCREASE

FOOD PRODUCTION

From Jerusalem, a New York Times dispatch says that Palestine's plans to achieve agricultural self-sufficiency were carried a step further Thursday when it was unofficially announced that most of government loans totaling 100,000 pounds sterling would be extended to grain growers. Short term credits for cultivation of potatoes, wheat, barley, lentils and fodder will be distributed among Arab and Jewish farmers having a reserve of arable lands, while long-term loans will be allocated for construction of storage facilities and irrigation.

TEXTILE BUYERS

LAY SHORTAGE

TO ARMY SALES

The AP, September 19, says that textile buyers are complaining of shortages in some goods as result of large-scale Army orders to supply the new military forces. The New York Wool Top Exchange said shortages threatened in wool undergarments following large Army demand.

GOOD MARKET

PREDICTED FOR

FLUE-CURED LEAF

From Petersburg, Virginia, the AP reports that tobacco men there are expecting a good market for flue-cured leaf this year. Basing predictions on prices on the Georgia markets and on the opening sales reports on the Carolina markets, they expect an average price of from \$2 to \$3 higher than last year on sales that are expected to total about 3,500,000 pounds.

Buying Power Of
Dollar Rises
During August

The AP says that the National Industrial Conference Board reported Thursday that the August purchasing power of the dollar -- taking its 1923 standing as 100 cents -- was 116.3 cents, compared with 115.9 in July and 118.3 in August, 1939. Food prices, making up nearly a third of living costs of the wage earner's budget, were 4.2 higher than in August, 1939, the board figured.

Use of Molasses
Up In Industrial
Alcohol

The New York Journal of Commerce says that the increase trend in the utilization of molasses at industrial alcohol plants in the U. S. continued at a high rate during the second quarter of 1940, according to the Department of Commerce. During the fiscal year ending June, 1940, the utilization of molasses in the production of alcohol, other than ethyl alcohol, was more than double the amount used in the 1939 fiscal year.

BAE Report On
Livestock

Although meat production next year will be larger than the average of recent years, slaughter supplies of livestock in 1941 will be smaller than in 1940. A material reduction in hog marketings and a small decrease in supplies of grain-fed cattle are in prospect for the coming year. The decrease in supplies will be accompanied by a stronger consumer demand for meats, and the general level of livestock prices is expected to average higher in 1941 than in the present year; the rise will be more pronounced for hogs than for other species of livestock. (BAE.)

Vegetables Bred
For Southern
Planting

In Better Crops With Plant Food, August-September, R. A. McGinty of the Clemson (S.C.) Agricultural College writes on "Breeding Vegetables for the South." He says that, for a long time, "southern gardeners and truck farmers have labored under the handicap of having to plant varieties of vegetables developed by northern and western breeders for conditions widely different from those prevailing in the South." The article goes on to describe the laboratory that has been established in Charleston, S.C., with the purpose of developing high quality, disease resistant varieties and strains of vegetables adapted to southern conditions. Both Federal and State research agencies are cooperating to make the undertaking a success.

New Vetch Grown
In Alabama

The Co-Operative Farmer, September, tells of a new strain of common vetch which has given excellent results for three years at the Auburn Experiment Station in Alabama. This vetch is known as Willamette, and experiment station records show that the tonnage per acre equals or exceeds that of hairy vetch, and that the production of seed per acre is approximately twice that of hairy vetch.

Seek Mildew
Preventative

Helen M. Robinson, M. S. Furry and H. Humfeld, of the Division of Textiles and Clothing, BAE, are working on chemical treatments for cotton fabrics to prevent the formation of mildew. They have found about 35 successful methods of treatment; some, however, were poisonous to persons handling the fabrics, others had unpleasant odors or colored the goods. Others rotted the fabrics. At least ten are non-poisonous, and easy to apply. Studies are still in progress to find one that is inexpensive, odorless, non-poisonous, colorless, permanent to weathering and laundering and which will not weaken nor shrink the material. (Science Service.)

Edible Soybeans
Comparatively
New To America

In the National Seedsman, September, J. W. Lloyd, of the Department of Horticulture, University of Illinois, writes on the rise of edible soybeans, and what is being done to popularize the new vegetable with consumers. Mr. Lloyd says that, although the field-type soybean was introduced into the U. S. from the Orient a number of years ago, the vegetable-type was unknown in America until after the exploration trip in China and Japan by Dr. W. J. Morse, which extended from February, 1929, to February, 1931.

Article Tells Of
Missouri Farm
Experiment

In the Missouri Ruralist, September 14, John F. Case tells of the LaForge Farms Experiment in New Madrid, Missouri. The article, titled "Partners With Uncle Sam," tells how the USDA, took title to 6,700 acres of fertile land in December, 1937. It was divided into 100 tracts, which were equipped with 5-room houses and barns, and leased to the sharecroppers who were already there. The rehabilitation of this land and of its inhabitants is described in detail by Mr. Case.

Says American
Farmers Must Be
Self Sufficient

In Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, October, Wheeler McMillen writes on "Agriculture's Opportunity." Mr. McMillen says that "the best chance in many years for agriculture to move toward sound and lasting prosperity is before farmers now. Alongside this chance is a very excellent opportunity to drift toward a generation of depression worse than any experienced by most farmers now living." The article continues with the suggestion that American farmers free themselves from the "slavery" of exports and declare their "independence of foreign control."

Florida Expects
\$400,000 Tung
Oil Crop

J. Francis Cooper of the Florida Agricultural Extension Service writes on Florida's \$400,000 tung oil crop, which is expected this year. The article, which appears in the Florida Grower for September, tells how scientific research has worked to remove hazards and increase returns from this expanding new industry.

Writes History
Of Livestock In
United States

In the American Cattle Producer for September, John H. Hatton writes on "Livestock Vicissitudes and Rainbows." Mr. Hatton starts his history of the American livestock industry in 1870, when "the prices for every grade of cattle advanced until it was no trouble to dispose of them at from \$30 to \$40 per head." In great detail, the article takes up the ebb and flow of livestock prices since that date.

Dr. Englund
Writes on
War's Influence

Dr. Eric Englund, assistant chief, BAE, contributes an article to Better Fruit, September, in which he analyzes the outlook for the fruit industry as it is influenced by the war. Doctor Englund divides his analysis into four parts, 1) If Totalitarianism Wins; 2) If the War Ends in a Negotiated Peace; 3) If a Long War, and if Liberalism Wins; and 4) Influence of the Defense Program on the Fruit Outlook.

Thurman Arnold's
Book Reviewed

The Food Field Reporter, September 16, contains a detailed review of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold's latest book, "The Bottlenecks of Business." The Reporter says that Mr. Arnold gives a "partial preview" of the proposed Sherman Act investigation of the food industry, which is now awaiting sufficient appropriation. Mr. Arnold says: "At no place in our economic system is there more need to break down restraints of trade than in our food distribution.....There is no reason, particularly in time of national emergency, for allowing inefficient spreads of price between farm and table because of refusal to spend for anti-trust enforcement sums which are infinitesimally small when compared to the vast expenditures necessary for national defense."

Effects Of
Light and Warmth
On Sugar Cane

Dr. E. W. Brandes and Dr. J. I. Lauritzen, of Arlington Farm, last winter experimented with the effects of light and heat upon growing sugar cane. They found that added warmth does not help the plants, and that, if they lacked full light, the added warmth was actually a handicap. The plants clearly required a balance between light and temperature -- either high light with high temperature or lower light with lower temperature -- and could not endure high temperature with low light intensity. (Sugar Bulletin.)

Weeds In
Imported
Alfalfa

Imported Turkestan alfalfa seed has been responsible for the introduction of many weed seeds, particularly Russian knapweed, into Canada and the United States, says Herbert Groh, of the Ottawa Department of Agriculture, in Scientific Agriculture for September. Though nowadays the importation of alfalfa seed is restricted, Groh urges more seed testing and weed surveys so that widespread weed invasion will not occur again.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXVIII, No. 59

Section 1

September 23, 1940.

SETTLEMENT OF ARGENTINE ISSUE SEEN BY HULL

The New York Journal of Commerce, September 23, reports Secretary Hull said Sunday that the current Argentine embargo on American goods can be settled in the spirit of the recent Havana Conference. Mr. Hull did not amplify this statement, giving weight to indications that the State Department regards the move of the Latin American republic with great significance.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO PRICE RISE SEEN

From Richmond, September 22, a dispatch to the New York Journal of Commerce says that tobacco growers and warehousemen in Virginia's Old Belt tobacco markets, opening for the 1940 sales season Tuesday, expressed the belief Sunday that prices would be generally above the 1939 average. Danville reported a broad feeling of optimism prevailing among the leaf handlers, which was attributed to the fact that British buyers are still in the Southern markets.

BETTER DIET URGED AS DEFENSE NEED

The UP, September 22, says that Harriet Elliott, Consumer Expert of the National Defense Advisory Commission, advised Sunday that "we make America strong by making American's stronger." She added that "45,000,000 of us are living below the safety line right now because we are not getting the kinds and amounts of food necessary for strength and health."

ARGENTINA HAS GAIN IN EXPORTS

The New York Times, September 23, says that Argentina's foreign trade for the eight months ended with August showed imports amounting to 1,090,974,000 pesos, against 854,395,000 pesos for the same period last year, while exports amounted to 1,118,557,000 pesos, compared with 1,042,256,000 pesos last year. The export balance for the eight months thus was 27,583,000 pesos, against 187,861,000 pesos last year.

FRENCH TIGHTEN FOOD RATIONING

From Vichy, September 21, the New York Times says that Agriculture Minister Pierre Caziot Friday announced severe rationing measures, effective September 23, for bread, milk, meat and derived products, fats and oils and coffee in free and occupied districts.

Food Stamp
Designations

The food stamp plan has recently been extended to include Toledo, Ohio, and the following eleven counties in the State of Washington: Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, Thurston and Wahkiakum.

Cotton Stamps
For Hartford

Secretary Wickard Friday announced the selection of the city of Hartford, Connecticut, as the sixth area in which the Cotton Stamp program to move cotton goods to the public assistance families through the normal channels of trade will be tried out.

Sec't'y Wickard
Speaks On Radio

On Saturday morning at 11:00 o'clock Secretary Wickard broadcast a speech, "Farm and City Unity in Defense," over the Country Journal program of CBS associated radio stations.

War Changes Food
Prices Slightly

Food prices held remarkably stable during the first year of the European war, the BAE reported today. Prices rose sharply at the outbreak of the war, but subsequently declined. Farm, wholesale, and retail prices in August 1940 were lower than in September 1939 -- the first month of the war -- and only slightly higher than in the months immediately preceding the European cataclysm. The Bureau compared farm, wholesale, and retail prices for a group of 58 foods covering the last two years. Farm prices in August -- the last month of record -- averaged 8 percent higher than in August 1939, wholesale prices were up about 4 percent, retail prices were up 3 percent. Middlemen's margins were 1 percent less than in the month preceding the European war.

Chinese Cotton
Crop Placed At
2 Million Bales

The 1940 cotton crop in China, including Manchuria, is estimated at 2,200,000 bales of 478 pounds each compared with 1,900,000 bales in 1939, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. The average crop for the 5-year period ending with 1938 was 3,127,000 bales annually. Despite another relatively low crop, the demand for American cotton in China during the 1940-41 marketing year is not expected to exceed 100,000 bales. During the first 10 months (October-July) of the 1939-40 season imports of American cotton amounted to 430,000 bales.

Japanese Beetle
Control Ends
For Season

Restrictions on the movement of fruits and vegetables under the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations have been removed for the season, the USDA announced Saturday. Restrictions on cut flowers, however, remain in force through October 15.

Weekly Cotton
Market Review

Cotton prices strengthened this week reports the Agricultural Marketing Service. After further slight declines in the early part of the week, prices firmed during the last half. The spot basis weakened and prices for futures contracts advanced more than spot prices. Mill consumption during August was the largest on record for that month and this together with increased cloth market activity helped to strengthen prices. Spot markets were more active as ginnings increased. Buying was mostly for domestic mill accounts. Domestic mill activity continued at a high level during the first half of September. Cloth markets were very active with heavy buying in gray goods and related items at higher prices. Exports were larger than for the preceding week. Weather conditions were favorable to the crop during the week, according to the Weather Bureau.

Hearing At Saint
Louis, Nov. 18

The Secretary of Agriculture has fixed November 18 as the date for the hearing on the reasonableness of yardage rates charged at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Illinois, the Agricultural Marketing Service announced Saturday. The hearing will open at 10 A.M., in the Federal Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Cuban Sugar
Entry Procedure
Announced by AAA

The Sugar Division of the AAA announced Friday that, beginning October 1, 1940, all Cuban raw or refined sugar entering the United States for direct consumption will require prior certification that such sugar is within the 1940 Cuban direct-consumption quota of 375,000 short tons, raw value, established by the Sugar Act of 1937.

N.Y. Milk Hearing
Set Oct. 7, 9, 11

Sessions of a joint Federal-State public hearing on a number of amendments to the Federal-State orders regulating the handling of milk in the New York metropolitan market will be held October 7 at New York City, October 9 at Syracuse, and October 11 at Albany, New York, the Surplus Marketing Administration of the USDA announced Friday. The hearing will consider the need for adjustment of producer prices, and for modifying several provisions of the orders in the light of practical operating experience gained since the program was last amended.

Federal Seed
Act Violated

Ten bags of orchard grass seed shipped by the U.J. Cover Seed Company of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, were recently ordered destroyed because of incorrect labeling, the AMS said Friday. The order for the destruction of the seed was issued by the U. S. District Court for the Southern district of West Virginia.

BAE Reports On
Fruit Situation

Total production of fruits in 1940 will probably be slightly smaller than in 1939. However, it is likely that the total supply of fruits available for fresh consumption will be close to that in 1939, since there will be a substantial reduction in the volume of fruit exported. Domestic demand is considerably stronger than a year earlier and will probably increase over its present level during the latter part of this year. The estimated production of peaches, pears, grapes, and pecans increased from August 1 to September 1. The estimated production of apples decreased from August 1 to September 1. The estimated 1940 production of apples is 20 percent less than that of 1939, grapes 1 percent less, and peaches 13 percent less. The estimated production of pears in 1940 is 3 percent greater than in 1939. (BAE)

Orient Has Huge
Flue-Cured Crop

A record crop of flue-cured tobacco, estimated at 317,000,000 pounds, is forecast for China, Manchuria, and the Japanese Empire this year, according to Foreign Crops and Markets. The estimate of this year's crop in the Orient compares with 276,000,000 pounds in 1939, and with 174,000,000 pounds in 1938. The average crop for the 5-year period 1934-38 was 227,000,000 pounds annually. The record 1940 crop combined with carry-overs somewhat larger than a year ago indicate a substantial decrease in imports of American leaf and stems by the Orient during 1940-41.

Farm Paper
Features
Hybrid Corn

Hybrid corn is featured in the September 21 issue of Ohio Farmer. Walter H. Lloyd writes of the years of research and development that are wrapped up in hybrid corn. E. W. McMunn contributes an article on "Building Hybrids to Order," while J. E. Van Fossen tells of forty new corn hybrids awaiting trial. There is also a large map of Ohio, blocked off into districts, with a table showing the most suitable varieties for each locality.

Two Queens In
Hive Hike
Honey Output

Arthur O. Braeger writes, in Country Gentleman for October, that experiments at the Wisconsin Experiment Station reveal that two-queen bee colonies average about one hundred pounds more honey apiece than single-queen colonies. The plan involves introducing a second queen into the upper body, keeping her and her brood-nest separated from the lower colony for at least fourteen days, until she has a well-established brood-nest of her own. Thereafter the two queens are kept separated with a "queen excluder" and two intervening supers, which permit the other bees to move freely.

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Vol. LXXVIII, No. 60

Section 1

September 24, 1940.

PIERSON IN BUENOS AIRES

The UP, September 23, reports that Warren Lee Pierson, president of the Export-Import Bank, arrived in Buenos Aires Monday. Asked whether he would allocate any Export-Import Bank loans in South America, Mr. Pierson replied that "Naturally I'll keep my eyes open." He added that it was likely he would make recommendations on the basis of his observations.

WHEAT PRICES SOAR 2 CENTS

The AP, September 23, says that wheat prices Monday shot up two cents a bushel to the highest level since July 8. The upturn "apparently was inspired by strength in securities, war developments and the diminishing supply of grain not under Government loans. "Wheat closed 1-3/4 to 2-1/8 cents higher than Saturday.

CATHOLICS PLAN RURAL CONFERENCE

A New York Times dispatch from St. Cloud, Minnesota, says that more than 10,000 delegates to the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, dedicated to the achievement of economic, social and spiritual security for rural America, will meet in St. Cloud from September 29 to October 2 to plan a practical program for the reconstruction of rural society to meet the challenge of anti-Christian and anti-democratic ideologies.

BRITISH MISSION TO SOUTH AMERICA

The UP, September 23, reports that an important industrial and diplomatic mission, headed by Lord Willingdon, is scheduled to leave London for South America in October to consolidate Great Britain's commercial and political situation. The mission plans to visit Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Bolivia.

FORECASTS WOOL DEAL WITH BRITAIN

The Washington Star, September 23, says that the administration soon will announce the completion of a deal with Great Britain under which 200,000,000 pounds of British-owned wool, needed for an adequate supply of Army and Navy uniforms and blankets, will be stored in depots in this country.

Stamp Plan
Extensions

On Monday Secretary Wickard announced the extension of the food stamp plan to include the city of Cleveland, Ohio; Morgan County, Illinois; Union and Lucas Counties, Iowa; Kingsbury and Brookings Counties, South Dakota; and the following North Dakota Counties: Grant, Barnes, Stutsman, Richland, Mercer, Oliver, Ransom, Walsh, Nelson and Traill.

Agricultural
Exports Decline

The Washington Post, September 24, quotes the Department of Commerce monthly report in the following figures on exports of the principal agricultural commodities:

Commodity	August		1st Eight Months	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Unmanufactured cotton (pounds)	134,548,000	37,410,000	955,678,000	1,765,783,000
Unmanufactured tobacco (pounds)	33,773,000	14,360,000	222,986,000	187,031,000
Exports of wheat (bushels)	5,903,000	934,000	56,934,000	11,244,000
Exports of corn (bushels)	1,087,000	3,332,000	18,326,000	29,597,000
Exports of lard (pounds)	22,848,000	10,142,000	188,854,000	158,591,000
Exports of meat products (pounds)	15,706,000	6,726,000	130,334,000	116,676,000

Canada Rumored
In On Export-
Import Bank Cash

The U. S. News, September 27, says: In the wind are reports that Canada is to get a slice of the \$500,000,000 of Export-Import Bank Credits. Canada is not covered by the Johnson Act, since that government has never defaulted on its obligations to the U.S."

Heredity Rules
Despite Attempts
To Change A Fly

Scientific American, October, says that, fifteen years ago, a normal fruit fly of the species *Drosophila* was mated to a female with degenerate wings. From their descendants a similar pair were chosen and mated; the male normal in every respect, the female with vestigial wings. This procedure has been repeated for 300 generations, the equivalent of 9,000 years of human life, yet today the genes that produce normal wings in this fly are still functioning, stubbornly refusing to be bred out of existence or changed in their action.

Says Egg Size
Determined By
Temperature

The Nebraska Farmer, September 7, says that Dr. D. C. Warren, of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station secured data on egg size in eleven localities, extending from the equator to Scotland, and egg size was observed to bear a close relationship to prevailing temperatures when temperature maximums exceeded 70 degrees F. Doctor Warren says that hens lay smaller eggs during hot weather than during the cooler months.

Scientist Writes
On Eradication Of
Bang's Disease

In the Country Gentleman, October, Paul de Kruif, eminent scientist, writes on the fight against Bang's disease which is progressing all over this country. Doctor de Kruif reviews, in detail, the history of the disease and the fight for its eradication in the United States, and concludes with the statement that, "now that the rapid elimination of the disease within any state is scientifically and economically possible, it is certain that standardized rules for the shipment of cattle between states must come, and come quickly."

Experiments On
Testing Butter's
Keeping Quality

The National Butter and Cheese Journal, September, contains a study on the "Incubation Test as an Indication of the Keeping Quality of Butter," prepared by H. B. Naylor and E. S. Guthrie as a summary of work done on one of the Dairy Products Industrial Research Fellowships, sponsored by the Dairy Industries Supply Association, Inc. The paper includes four detailed charts of the progress of the experiments performed.

Wilson Calls For
Cooperation

The Atlanta Constitution, September 18, says that M. L. Wilson, director of extension work, USDA, called on agricultural workers attending a four day meeting in Atlanta to put the government's agricultural planning program in high gear as a means of aiding national defense. He emphasized the fact that consumption should be maintained and "our people not be rationed out as was the case during the last war."

Extension Work
In Alabama County
Summarized

In the Extension Service Review, September, S.W. Boynton, Negro county agricultural agent, tells how the Negro farm families of Dallas County, Alabama, are working together under their extension agents to improve their methods of farming and home-making. With more than two-thirds of the county in farms, all of the rural families depend entirely upon agriculture for subsistence. In the county there are 6,259 Negro rural families and 832 white, and Mr. Boynton tells of the changes that have taken place since extension work started there in 1910.

Tells Of
Project In
North Minn.

Kenneth S. Davis of the Soil Conservation Service, Milwaukee, writes, in Better Crops With Plant Food for August-September, on the land rehabilitation project that is now going on in northern Minnesota. Thousands of years ago, this section of Minnesota was covered by glacial Lake Agassiz. After the lake disappeared, a thick vegetative growth in its bed formed a layer of peat. Men have tried to farm this land since the first part of this century, but only recently, since the Resettlement Administration and, later, the BAE, took it over, has farming there proved profitable. Mr. Davis' article describes the gradual improvement of this land.

Blood Tests To
Determine Cattle
Paternity

Scientific American, October, says that Dr. Lloyd C. Ferguson, of the University of Wisconsin, recently reported that blood tests can be used to settle paternity questions among cattle. Procedure, however, is not the same as in human cases. In human cases, paternity is decided on blood types; in cattle, the materials used are antigens, definite chemical entities in the blood that react in the presence of one particular substance. Cattle blood has been shown to possess something over 20 such antigens, each dependent on a single hereditary character or gene.

Two Valuable
Products From
Cranberry Skins

Scientific American, October, says that laboratory men have devised a method for using cranberry skins, discarded in the making of cranberry sauce, to derive ursolic acid. This hitherto rare emulsifying agent helps to make oil and water mix. From the same "waste" product, cranberry seed oil, a rich source of vitamin A, can be obtained. Plans are afoot for a \$50,000 pilot plant to pioneer the manufacture of the two new products.

Immunized Cows
May Help Humans
Fight Disease

The Milk Plant Monthly, September, says that one avenue of attack against the common cold in the future may be indirect immunization. According to Dr. Samuel Adams Cohen of the New York County Medical Milk Commission, immunization of certified dairy cows may help human beings fight disease. Specific immune bodies secreted in the milk, when consumed, will tend to prevent many infections and diseases, including the common cold, he said.

Chocolate Milk
Studied By Bureau
Of Dairy Industry

The Ice Cream Trade Journal, September, says that a survey on the production and sale of chocolate milk and chocolate flavored drinks has been launched by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, USDA, in conjunction with the International Association of Milk Sanitarians.
